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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-095**

**Tuesday**

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## Japan

### **Takeshita To Meet Reagan in London 3 June**

OW1705070588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT  
17 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in London on June 3 to discuss pending issues between the two countries, official Japanese sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Takeshita will fly to London for the summit meeting with Reagan after visiting the Netherlands.

Under the original itinerary, Takeshita will visit the Netherlands, France and Belgium after visiting New York to attend a U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament June 1.

The sources said Reagan will go to London after a summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow from May 30 to June 2.

They said Takeshita will be briefed by Reagan on the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The two will also exchange views on pending bilateral issues, including the beef and orange trade issue.

The two countries ended several rounds of talks in Washington May 4 without reaching agreement on a U.S. demand that Japan liberalize imports of beef, oranges and orange juice.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the same day set up a dispute panel to study U.S. and Australian complaints over Japan's farm trade restrictions which they said run counter to GATT rules.

### **Salmon Fishing Decision Postponed Again**

OW1505202488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT  
15 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japanese fishermen Sunday again decided to postpone a decision until Wednesday on whether to engage in salmon fishing in the North Pacific despite a ban on operations in the U.S. 200-mile exclusive zone.

They had failed to make a decision on the matter Saturday when the Japan Salmon Fishery Cooperatives Federation held an emergency meeting in Tokyo to discuss a ruling by the U.S. Federal Court of appeals earlier this week imposing a ban on salmon fishing in the U.S. waters to prevent accidental catching of seals.

Sunday's meeting was attended by representatives of the North Pacific Mothership Operators Council formed by eight major fishing firms and the fisheries agency, as well as the federation.

Sources said the council insisted salmon fishing by motherships in the U.S. waters be suspended entirely as they see little profitability in salmon fishing in the North Pacific.

But the federation composed of smaller fishing firms maintained they want to continue fishing there even though they may be forced to cut their operations substantially. Fisheries Agency officials supported the federation's stance, the sources said.

A growing number of fisheries firms are reportedly reluctant to continue salmon fishing in the North Pacific as a result of the U.S. court ruling.

Japan's salmon fishing industry has shrunk in recent years because of dwindling catch quotas imposed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Under a recent Japanese-Soviet agreement, Japan's quota for the season starting June 1 was set at 20,826 tons, down 15 percent from last year.

### **Agriculture Ministry To Lift Some Import Curbs**

OW1705095488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT  
17 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has decided to remove import restrictions on eight farm products within two years in accordance with GATT recommendations in February calling for their import liberalization, ministry officials said Tuesday.

Starch and powdered and condensed milk will be excluded from 10 items included in the recommendations by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), according to the officials.

The ministry will explain the decision to the United States in bilateral talks to be held shortly, possibly next week, they said.

In the talks, it will discuss boosting tariffs after the liberalization and compensatory measures the U.S. is expected to demand from Japan for retaining controls over the imports of the two items, they said.

The ministry's decision was made in deference to a GATT practice to have a member country implement the organization's recommendations within two years.

The ministry is also considering lifting curbs within the current fiscal year on imports of products which have not fulfilled import quotas, such as tomato juice, ketchup and sauce, the officials said.

On the other hand, it plans to raise import duties on products tariffs of which are not fixed, such as grape sugar, to cushion the impact on domestic producers, the officials said.

Since the definition of processed beef is not quite clear, the ministry will take steps to prevent foreign exporters from taking advantage of the liberalization of processed beef imports to bypass import quotas on beef, they said.

The U.S. is expected to demand that Japan reduce tariffs on such products as chocolate and grapefruits as compensatory measures for maintaining restrictions on starch and powdered and condensed milk.

Tokyo will try to avert such measures by arguing that the quotas on the two items are not hurting U.S. producers.

The U.S., however, is likely to make tariff cuts a major issue as it did in the deadlocked bilateral talks on Japanese imports of beef and oranges.

The impasse on the farm talks, coupled with the U.S. threat to file a petition with the GATT again unless Japan submits soon a timetable for the liberalization of the 10 import items, prompted the ministry to hold bilateral talks immediately without waiting for the beef and orange issue to be resolved.

**Defense Forces To Use U.S. Military Satellite**  
*OW1605034188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT  
16 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Defense Agency is planning to use the most advanced satellite-based U.S. navigation system to beef up the navigational capability of Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF], according to sources close to the agency.

The sources said the Defense Agency plan calls for fitting SDF naval and air units with the navigation devices starting in fiscal 1991.

The navigation system is a satellite-based global positioning network now being developed by the U.S. Air Force for deployment in 1991.

The system—which uses a network of “Navstar” navigation satellites—provides highly accurate navigational and guidance data for the air, naval, and ground forces. The system will also be open for commercial use as a navigational aid.

Defense Agency sources said the agency plans to introduce the system to all SDF aircraft and warships. Replacing the radio navigation currently used by the military in Japan.

Priority will be given to the advanced Aegis-class Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers, minesweepers, and antisubmarine patrol planes, and need precise positioning guidance, the sources said.

The Defense Agency reportedly has already been talking with the U.S. concerning the use of the navigation system. It plans to submit funding requests to the Government for inclusion in next year's budget, the sources said.

The navigation upgrade project marks the latest attempt by the Defense Agency to extend the use of outer space for Japan's Self-Defense Forces.

Military use of outer space has been subject to the constraints 1969 Diet resolution that set Japan's space development exclusively for peaceful purposes.

It was in 1984 that the government first overcame the hurdle and authorized the SDF to use a domestic communications satellite for communications among SDF units between Iwo Jima and the mainland.

The government has since relaxed the interpretation of the 1969 resolution, laying out a new guidance barring SDF from using satellites for direct military purposes such as weapons.

Also, the SDF would be allowed to use military satellites if they are open to nonmilitary use.

It was under this new definition that in fiscal 1985-86 the government authorized the Maritime Self-Defense Force vessels to use the U.S. Navy's “Freesat” communications satellite. The system is also open for use by commercial shippers.

The Defense Agency is also building an integrated digital communications network by using a commercial communications satellite.

However, critics say the Defense Agency plan to use the “Navstar” satellite network is likely to be challenged at the Diet, since the satellite will be equipped with a special military code for military communications.

Also, critics say the Navstar is more than a communications satellite, since it provides positioning information to the military—a vital element in modern warfare.

**Communications Satellite Starts Operation**  
*OW1605132588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT  
16 May 88*

[Text] Tsukuba, May 16 KYODO—The National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) announced Monday that it has succeeded in placing the communications satellite Sakura 3A as planned on a geostationary orbit some 36,000 kilometers above earth.

Sakura 3A was launched from Tanegashima Space Center, located on an island 40 kilometers south of Kagoshima Prefecture, on February 19. It was Japan's first satellite equipped with batteries that enable 24-hour communications service, according to NASDA.

Telecommunications Satellite Corporation of Japan, a corporation run by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, took over the control of Sakura 3A from NASDA later in the day, to prepare for starting services as a communications and broadcasting satellite, NASDA officials said.

Sakura's services will be used by 14 government and private bodies including Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

The satellite circulates around the earth in 23 hours and 56 minutes.

**MITI To Lift Export Ban on Toshiba 21 May**  
*OW1605131988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will lift Saturday [21 May] the one-year ban it imposed on Toshiba Machine Co. exports to the communist bloc in the wake of its illegal exports of military-sensitive milling machines to the Soviet Union, MITI officials said Monday.

The expiration of the export embargo on Toshiba Machine, a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., will roughly coincide with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's expected veto of an omnibus trade bill containing sanctions against Toshiba Machine and its parent company, Toshiba Corp., the officials said.

This March, the Tokyo District Court found Toshiba Machine guilty of illegal trading with the Soviet Union and fined it 15,000 dollars. It also handed down suspended jail sentences to two company executives.

Toshiba Machine was accused of selling four computer-controlled machines to the Soviet Union in 1982 which reportedly allowed the Soviets to build much quieter submarines.

According to a company report, Toshiba Machine's sales dropped 17.7 percent from a year earlier to 44.6 billion yen in the first half of fiscal 1987 (April-September 1987), and posted a pretax deficit of 35 million yen.

**Possible COCOM Violation Investigated**  
*OW1705040688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Police started questioning three executives of a trading company on Tuesday who they suspect of selling sensitive electronics equipment to China in violation of international rules governing exports to the communist bloc.

The three executives of Kyokuto Shokai Co. were ordered to appear before investigators of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the authorities said.

The move followed a one-month police investigation on the case.

Police raided the offices of Kyokuto Shokai and another trading firm—Shinsei Koeki Co.—and the homes of the executives on April 5 following a complaint filed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

A follow-up investigation has led police to believe that the companies made the deals knowing they were violating trade regulations, MPD sources said.

Kyokuto Shokai, a chemicals and equipment trader in Tokyo, is suspected of exporting seven electronic measuring instruments worth some 34 million yen to China between June 1985 and June 1986 without applying for permission to do so.

A textile and electrical appliance dealer also in Tokyo, Shinsei Koeki allegedly exported two digital memory devices worth a total of 14 million yen to China in August and November 1986, despite having an application to export them rejected.

These articles are on a list of goods which may not be sold to communist nations. The list is drawn up by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), a Paris-based international watchdog body on trade with the communist bloc.

The three executives were being questioned for possible violations of the foreign trade and foreign exchange control law, as well as COCOM rules, the investigators said.

The investigators also said they planned to file charges against executives of Iwatsu Electric Co. of Tokyo, the maker of the equipment in question.

Iwatsu, a leading maker of telecommunications equipment, has sent maintenance personnel from one of its affiliates to China to undertake maintenance work on the equipment exported there, police said.

**Takeshita 'Hopes To Improve' Soviet Relations**  
*OW1705073488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Takako Doi, chairwoman of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, Tuesday that he hopes to improve relations with the Soviet Union, a JSP official said.



Doi, who visited the Soviet Union early May to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, had talks with Takeshita for 40 minutes at the prime minister's official residence, the official said in briefing reporters on the talks.

The JSP leader, who met Gorbachev on May 6, said Gorbachev told her Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would visit Japan this fall.

The official, who requested anonymity, quoted Takeshita as saying he is looking forward to seeing Shevardnadze.

Doi told Takeshita the Soviet Union is taking a hard stance on the territorial issue with Japan.

Doi urged Takeshita to take a positive attitude toward the improvement of Japan-Soviet relations, the official said.

The prime minister was quoted as saying he cannot avoid the territorial issue with the Soviet Union when he meets the Soviet leader but acknowledged that improved bilateral relations is needed.

The Soviet Union seized four islands east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido immediately after World War II and has since said there exists no territorial issue between the two countries.

Doi said Gorbachev told her the Soviet Union decided to scrap SS-20 intermediate missiles in Soviet Asia in response to the wishes of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government.

**Airliner Hijacker Made 'Extensive Contacts'**  
*OW1605160088 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Investigations so far reveal that Yasuhiro Shibata, a suspect in the Japan Air Lines airplane Yodo-go hijacking case, after returning to Japan, pretended to be an import-export businessman, participated in various civil activities, and made extensive contacts with people of organizations other than that he has admitted to having known.

The investigation authorities believe that while organizing new support organizations in Japan, suspect Shibata engaged in preparations to enable other members of the Yodo-go plane hijacking case to infiltrate into Japan.

According to the investigations by the authorities so far, the about 100 people whose names surfaced from business cards and other materials in his possession are mostly import-export trade businessmen who brought in the accessories he purchased in Europe. Such suspicious people as Red Army supporters were not among them.

It has also been found that, after returning to Japan, suspect Shibata twice took part in activities of a study circle called the KN Study Circle for self-employed businessmen in the Setagawa area since September last year, in addition to earlier reported activities of a volunteer circle in Setagawa, Tokyo.

[Begin recorded interview with an unidentified man who knew Shibata]

[Question] What kind of a man was he?

[Answer] He was a strange man. Even though he said he was in the import-export business, as far as I could see, he did not have business sense at all. It was puzzling to me how he could have so much money at his disposal. I was told he was going abroad all the time.

[Question] Where did he say he was going?

[Answer] I think he went to Europe. [end recording]

Regarding this kind of behavior, the investigation authorities said that it was their view that he tried to enlist new supporters and also to prepare for the infiltration of other members of the Yodo-go hijacking case, using the services of these new supporters.

The authorities plan to extend the detention period for suspect Shibata for the purpose of making further investigations and also to continue to hear from people concerned.

**Takeshita, Cabinet Discuss Terrorism**  
*OW1705052888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT  
17 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and other key cabinet ministers met Tuesday to be briefed on the recent situation of international terrorism which is expected to increase prior to the Seoul Olympics to open in September, officials said.

The meeting was also called to discuss antiterrorist measures, which will be the main topic on the agenda at a summit meeting of seven major industrial nations to be held in Toronto, Canada, in June.

Participants at the meeting included Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Souda, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi and Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawa.

They were briefed by a National Police Agency official on the recent moves of the Japanese Red Army radical group but due to time constraints did not discuss anti-terrorist measures, the officials said.



Obuchi later told reporters another meeting may be called to discuss such measures before the Toronto summit is held.

Japanese Red Army leader Osamu Maruoka, 37, arrested last November when he tried to enter Japan, is suspected of being an advance agent for conducting subversive activities before and during the Seoul Olympics.

Yasuhiro Shibata, 34, a Red Army member who hijacked a Japan Air Lines plane to North Korea in 1970 with eight other members and who was arrested last week, is also suspected of being an agent bent on sabotaging the Olympics.

**Chinese Official Urges Early Crash Settlement**  
*OW1605062988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Kochi, May 16 KYODO—China is hoping for an early settlement to talks on solatium payments to the bereaved families of 27 Japanese who died in a train collision near Shanghai on March 24, the head of a Chinese Government delegation said here Monday.

Han Zhubin, director of the Shanghai Railway Bureau, did not indicate any particular amount of compensation.

The 9-member Chinese delegation is currently on a week-long visit to Japan that began May 11 to offer China's condolences to the families of a Japanese teacher and 26 students, as well as those injured in the railway disaster.

They will leave for home Tuesday.

Han, giving a press conference at a hotel here, said that China will retrain its railway staff and improve railway facilities to ensure safety.

Kong Lingran, deputy head of the delegation, said that China will file a proposal after conducting talks with the Japanese and deepening mutual understanding.

Kong made the comment in response to a reporter's question on whether China's offer will be based on a solatium of 30,000 dollars it reportedly offered to the bereaved families of 3 Japanese who died in a January aircraft crash in China.

China has reportedly proposed paying 30,000 dollars (about 3.75 million yen) each to the 3 Japanese victims who were among the 108 passengers and crew aboard a Chinese domestic flight which crashed near Chongqing, Sichuan Province, on January 18.

The Chinese offer is considered extremely low in Japan, legal experts say.

Japan Air Lines (JAL) has paid or offered to pay up to 100 million yen each to the bereaved families of victims who died in the August 12, 1985 crash of a JAL jumbo jet. It was the worst single aircraft crash in history, killing all but 4 of the 524 people aboard.

**New Land Agency Chief Criticizes Okuno**  
*OW1605053688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Hideo Utsumi, new National Land Agency director general, Monday criticized his predecessor Seisuke Okuno for making "improper" remarks about Japanese wartime actions during World War II.

Utsumi, who succeeded Okuno last Friday, told a special House of Councillors Committee on Land Prices that Okuno's statement on whether Japan had aggressive intentions was "a bit excessive" for a state minister.

Okuno's remarks have poured cold water on friendly and good neighborly relations between Japan and China, and therefore they were "improper," Utsumi said.

Utsumi made the statement in reply to a question by Japan Socialist Party member Jinichi Ogawa.

Utsumi made similar criticisms against Okuno at a press conference held immediately after he took office last Friday.

Okuno resigned to take responsibility for making a series of statements defending Japan's aggressive behavior before and during the last world war, angering China and South Korea.

**Tax Bill Not To Be Presented in Diet Session**  
*OW1605134688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The government and the Liberal Democratic Party decided Monday not to present a sweeping tax reform bill to the current regular Diet session ending May 25, officials said.

The decision was reached when Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita met Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi.

Obuchi later met Sadanori Yamanaka, chairman of the ruling party's Tax System Research Council, to get his approval on the decision, the officials said.

Yamanaka's group is now studying tax reform, including the introduction of a large-size indirect tax and income tax reductions.

Political sources said the decision was made since the ruling and opposition parties are still unable to reach agreement on the size of the tax reductions, the main focus at the current Diet session.

The sources also said the decision is expected to generate a favorable mood for consultations between the ruling and opposition parties on the matter.

At a meeting of top government and LDP officials held at the prime minister's official residence, Michio Watanabe, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, said his body is studying whether the size of the tax cuts should be 3 trillion yen as demanded by the opposition camp.

The secretaries general of both the ruling and opposition parties will meet Tuesday to discuss the tax cut issue.

**White Paper Addresses Issue of Land Prices**  
*OW1705054488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT*  
17 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—The white paper on national land utilization released Tuesday said high land prices are an obstacle in maintaining a proper urban environment and a stable society and pressed for an urgent solution to the problem.

The white paper, submitted by Hideo Utsumi, new National Land Agency director general, was approved at Tuesday's cabinet meeting.

According to the report, the land assets in the Tokyo metropolitan area, including Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa Prefectures, expanded to 587 trillion yen by the end of 1986, a 90 percent increase over 1984 when land prices started shooting up in the Tokyo area.

This figure represents 10 times the government budget for fiscal 1988, and accounts for one half of all land assets in the country.

This unusual rise in land prices is making it increasingly difficult for the average income earner to own homes, the white paper said. The average price of apartments in Tokyo has risen by 26 percent within one year, averaging 34,380,000 yen. This is 6.9 times the spendable income of an average family, according to the report.

The higher prices are a major obstacle to establishing a proper urban environment and hinder the maintenance of social capital, the report said.

For example, 97-99 percent of government spending on road construction in the downtown area is used for buying up the necessary land.

Also, the difference in net worth between those who own land and those who do not is increasing. This is creating a feeling of "social inequality" among the people, the report said.

The report concluded that land prices in Tokyo is an urgent and important governmental issue, and must be resolved before it causes any further instability in the economy and society.

The white paper strongly urged that measures should be taken to decentralize the population and the various functions of the country, based on the fourth comprehensive national development plan, a major government land policy program announced last year.

The white paper said that various functions centralized in the capital should be relocated to places outside of Tokyo. Those cities that take on these functions will be activated by increased job opportunities and the establishment of higher level reductional [as received] institutions.

Another solution is that land in the Tokyo area should be utilized to its maximum capacity by relaxing rules on space utilization, the report said, arguing that if high density space utilization in the Tokyo area is promoted, another 5.4 million people should be able to live there.

Land prices in Tokyo in the previous year have increased 68.8 percent for residential plots. The average of land price rises in the three major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya was 43.8 percent.

On the other hand, land prices in rural areas were comparatively stable, with a rise of 2 percent in the previous year. This shows that "bipolarization" in the country is proceeding, the white paper said.

To carry out the reforms, it is also necessary to take time to reach a consensus among the people concerning the limitation of rights involving land ownership, the white paper said.

**Takeshita Urged To Lower Prices**  
*OW1605085088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT*  
16 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—A government advisory group report to be submitted to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita next month will urge him to institute a broad program to reduce land prices in the Tokyo metropolitan and other major city areas, group sources said Monday.

The nine-chapter report of the ad hoc committee on land, however, did not mention a specific target for land price reductions.

The report will be presented May 30 to the committee's parent body, the new ad hoc committee on administrative reform, and a final report will be submitted to Takeshita around June 15, the sources said.

The sources quoted the report as urging the government to study dispersing metropolitan functions to local areas, including the transfer of central government offices, in order to help rein land prices in the nation's capital.

The report gives top priority to promotion of home building and expansion of residential areas.

For this purpose, agricultural lands in city areas should be turned into residential plots and restrictions on the height of houses should also be eased, the report said.

It said taxes on industrial lands being idled should be increased so that such real estate can be used for other purposes.

The committee on land released an interim report last August calling for strengthened regulations on real estate deals amid soaring land prices, especially in the metropolitan area and other major cities.

Land prices in the central part of Tokyo have since been on the decline.

## Mongolia

### Soviet Ambassador Presents Credentials

#### Meets Foreign Minister

OW1405182488 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1400 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 May (MONTSAME)—M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today received V.I. Sitnikov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials.

#### Meets With Sodnom

OW1705084688 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1402 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME)—Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received V.I. Sitnikov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the presentation of credentials.

Present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was O. Erdene, chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Presents Credentials to Batmonh

OW1605121688 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The new ambassador of the USSR to Mongolia Mr Sitnikov, presented his credentials to Mongolian President Batmonh.

At the ceremony the two men exchanged speeches. Mr Sitnikov said that he shouldered high responsibility to represent the Soviet Union in socialist Mongolia with which his country has long standing and firm bonds of genuine fraternal friendship. Both in home and foreign policies the Soviet people ever received support and solidarity of the Mongolian president, said the ambassador.

Mongolian President Batmonh noted that the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union contributes to the cause of strengthening the world socialism as a whole. The party and the entire people of Mongolia view the experiences in restructuring which is going on in the Soviet Union as invaluable source and encouraging example in solving the tasks of socialist construction in the country, said Batmonh. [sentence as heard]

### Batmonh Receives Berlin Party Delegation

OW1605132788 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] A party delegation of the city of Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, First Secretary of the Berlin district party committee Guenter Schabowski was in Mongolia at the invitation of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee.

During its stay here the delegation was received by Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh.

The First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee Lantuu and his Berlin counterpart Schabowski signed a cooperation agreement between Ulaanbaatar and Berlin. The delegation also visited some industrial enterprises in the Mongolian capital and met with the workers.

### Sodnom Speaks on Agricultural Output

OW1605120788 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] The key task of agriculture is to bring the growth rate of agricultural production in alignment with the relatively high growth rate of population. This was said by Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom at the party conference in Arhangay Province, central Mongolia. Although average annual production of meat, milk, grain and vegetable has grown since the commencement of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, no substantial progress was made in food supply, he said.



Dwelling on the present state of livestock breeding, Prime Minister Sodnom underlined the imperative need of increasing the number of mother animals and preventing unproductive losses of animals.

## Briefs

### Industrial Production Figures

MFR social and economic tasks for 1988 are being realized as planned in all the basic national economic branches. Industry, construction, transport, trade, and communications have achieved the planned targets in the first few months of 1988. During the period under consideration, net industrial output was 3 percent more than budgeted. If this growth rate is maintained, the objective of raising national production in 1988 by no less than 5.1 percent could be met. The livestock breeding industry however, confronted climatic difficulties. Subsequently, the plan of rearing of animals fell short of target. By 1 May the country had produced 7.544 million young animals. [Summary] [OW16050410 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 88]

### Livestock Delivery Statistics

According to the Central Statistical Board, on 10 May almost 75 percent of the mother animals had delivered their young, which numbered 7,723,200. This figure is lower by 172,500 than that of last year. The Statistical Board ordered the provinces with the highest losses of young animals to take urgent measures to prevent further losses in view of the warm weather that has settled over the entire country. [Text]

[OW16051210 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 14 May 88]

## North Korea

### Soviet Flotilla Concludes Visit at Wonsan

#### USSR Will Not Allow Two Koreas

SK1705050588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 17 May 88

Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—The Soviet Union will never allow the enemy's moves to create "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" of the North and the South and it is denouncing the enemy's arms buildup in Asia, the Pacific region and the Korean peninsula and the moves to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance, declared Senior Vice Admiral G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, at a press conference in Wonsan on May 16 before leaving Wonsan Port.

He said the Soviet Union supports the proposal of the DPRK for a ban on the demonstration of strength on the Korean peninsula and shares the view of the entire Korean friends that it is important to remove the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

The United States must dismantle the nuclear arsenal in South Korea. The Soviet Union is ready to guarantee the nuclear-free status of the Korean peninsula together with other nuclear powers when a nuclear-free zone is established in this region, he stressed.

The Soviet Union condemns the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers of the enemy as an open challenge to the Korean and other peace-loving people of the world and a dangerous move to further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Asia, he added.

He declared that the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the DPRK make a practical contribution to easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region.

#### Admiral Speaks at KPA Banquet

SK1705032188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 May 88

[Speech by Senior Vice Admiral G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet at a 12 May banquet given by the KPA Naval Command and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee in Wonsan City—read by announcer]

[Text] I, in the name of the commanding staff and all officers and men of the Red Flag Pacific Fleet, express sincere thanks to the functionaries of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City and to the KPA Naval Command for their warm hospitality and welcome given to us.

The visit of our fleet to Korea has become a tradition. This is an excellent tradition that has been strengthened and developed between us.

There is a Korean proverb saying "An old friend is good and new clothes are good." We are pleased to meet with the Korean friends again. Our current official goodwill visit is being made in the wake of the 19th All-Union Congress of Party Delegates that the Soviet and Korean peoples will hold this year and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Under the leadership of the WPK, the Korean people registered revolutionary and militant labor exploits for the cause of peace and socialism during the past 40 years since the founding of the DPRK. Thus, you turned your backward country into a highly developed industrial state by overcoming various difficulties in the shortest period of time.



The friendship which is invariably developing between us in the many domains of politics, economics, science, technology, and national defense contributed to your efforts. The mutual contacts between our two parties, public organizations, enterprises, and the armed forces and navies have become much closer. Such contacts and cooperations are developing in conformity with mutual interests, extensively demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system, and are expediting the successful implementation of prospective programs for social and economic reforms in the two countries put forth by the CPSU and the WPK.

However, the socialist construction struggle can be successfully carried out only under peaceful conditions. The Soviet Union which highly values the interests of its comrades in arms is making all its efforts to keep the Asia-Pacific region from turning into a zone of confrontation and danger.

The Soviet Union invariably supports the initiatives of the DPRK Government to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The Soviet Union will in the future, too, as in the past, remain on the side of the Korean people who are striving to reunify the country.

The Soviet sailors, as do all Soviet people, will make all efforts to make the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea contribute to our mutual interests and the cause of peace and socialism.

Long live the CPSU and the WPK, tested vanguards of the working masses of the two countries!

Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship between the peoples, armies, and navies of the Soviet Union and Korea!

I propose a toast to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health of comrades present here.

#### **Friendship Soiree Held**

SK1505085788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0845 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)*—A friendship soiree of working people, youth and students in Wonsan and sailors of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet was held Saturday evening at the Kaeson Plaza of the city.

Present there were Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and other personages concerned.

Senior Vice Admiral G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, and sailors of the flotilla were also present there.

Amid the playing of the "Song of Korean-Soviet Friendship" and the Soviet song "Katyusha" working people and youth in the city enjoyed the evening of friendship, dancing with Soviet sailors.

Yesterday a meeting of members of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society in Kangwon Province and sailors of the flotilla took place at the flag ship, antisubmarine cruiser "Novorossiysk";

Attending the meeting were Soviet sailors and Yi Chong-il, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and functionaries of branches of the soviet in industrial enterprises, cooperative farms, and educational and cultural organs in the province.

Speeches were exchanged there.

The attendants went round the military equipment and installations of the flag ship and exchanged souvenirs.

#### **Fleet Members Sojourn in Wonsan**

SK1605155888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1522 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)*—Commanding officers of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Senior Vice Admiral G.A. Khvatov, commander of the fleet, today visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs.

The guests were accompanied by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army.

They were met by Vice Admiral Kwon Sang-ho and commanding officers of the unit of the Korean People's Army.

A welcome function took place at the unit.

A small performance was given there by artistes of the song and dance ensemble of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

Commander G.A. Khvatov left a keepsake at the unit.

Today some sailors of the flotilla visited enterprises and educational institutions in Wonsan and enjoyed a rest at Songdowon, a scenic spot.

**Fleet Departs Wonsan 16 May**  
*SK1705042388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0419 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—The flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Senior Vice Admiral G.A. Khvatov, commander of the fleet, left Wonsan Port on May 16, concluding its visit to Korea.

The song and dance ensemble of the fleet also left.

The hero city of Wonsan was in a farewell atmosphere.

A farewell ceremony took place on the wharf.

The flotilla was seen off by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, and Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, who are members of the WPK Central Committee, senior officials of the local party and government bodies, administrative and economic organs and KPA generals and officers.

The warships of the flotilla left Wonsan port, guided by a Korean pilot boat and escorted by warships of the KPA Navy.

**CPSU Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 16 May**  
*SK1605113088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022*  
*GMT 16 May 88*

[text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and others and Soviet ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich.

**WPK Fetes Delegation**  
*SK1705053588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0520 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a banquet Monday evening in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking at the banquet, Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, pointed to the vigorous endeavours in the Soviet Union today to promote socioeconomic development, renovate all realms of the Soviet social life and implement the 12th Five-Year Plan in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our party and people wish the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people great success in their strivings to comprehensively perfect Socialist society, he said, and stressed:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people express unflinching solidarity for the sincere efforts the Soviet party and government are making to remove the danger of nuclear war and defend world peace after making constructive peace initiatives and proposals.

Speaking next, Aleksandra Biryukova said the leadership of the CPSU noted with satisfaction that Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song met in Moscow in October 1986 and reached a principled agreement on wide-range matters.

The Soviet party and people regard the Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation as the basic factor of progress in the two countries, as a factor that consolidates the position of socialism in the international arena, she said, and declared:

The 19th CPSU conference to be held in Moscow a month later will sum up our party's work for reform and for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th congress of the CPSU and define tasks of key importance at the present stage and ways for their fulfilment.

She pointed out that to strengthen ties and cooperation with socialist countries is the primary orientation of the external activities of the CPSU.

The Soviet people welcome the peaceloving initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to ease the tensions and achieve national reconciliation on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question by a peaceful means, she stressed.

**O Chin-u Leaves for China on 16 May**  
*SK1605161088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1525 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A DPRK military delegation headed by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, left here today to pay a visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese minister of national defense.

It was seen off at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Choe Kwang, alternate member of

the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, General Chon Mun-sop, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, Colonel General of the KPA Cho Myong-nok, Colonel General of the KPA Yi Pong-won and other generals and officers of the KPA.

Present at the airport were Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

O Chin-u will stay in China for a rest after winding up the itinerary of the visit.

**Daily Denounces Japan-U.S. Cooperation**  
*SK1405055188 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0542 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today comments on the announcement that the U.S. defence secretary will visit Japan in June to have ministerial consultations on military affairs with the Japanese director of Defence Agency.

Recalling that U.S. and Japanese military brasshats frequently held military consultations, the paper says in a signed commentary:

U.S.-Japan military cooperation has been strengthened for "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

It is the common design of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to incite the South Korean puppets to ignite a war against the North on the Korean peninsula and poke their nose into it.

To this end, under the camouflaged signboard of "joint defence" the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are frequently staging joint military manoeuvres assuming more comprehensive and three-dimensional character under the U.S.-Japan "combined military command", claiming that "if a war breaks out, it should be a combined operation of the U.S. and Japanese armies, navies and air forces".

Never should it go unnoticed that such military moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are activated with the approach of the Olympics.

Now the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are propelling "triangular joint measures" under the plea of "guarantee for Olympic security".

It is also for "emergency" on the Korean peninsula that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are examining measures for preparing more U.S. military supplies in Japanese territory before the Olympic games and for quickly deploying there U.S. Armed Forces and heavy equipment.

Frequent contacts and confabs between U.S. and Japanese military circles these days prove that in the framework of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system the U.S.-Japan military tie-up has been strengthening, aiming at the DPRK.

**Military Welcomes Romanian Delegation**  
*SK1405052888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0511 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—A soldiers' meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held Friday at the February 8 House of Culture to welcome the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic now staying in Korea.

Addressing the meeting, Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said that the peoples and armies of Korea and Romania have long established deep friendly ties and supported and cooperated closely with each other for the realization of the common purpose and ideal.

The Romanian Army is consistently increasing its combat capacity to cope with modern warfare and reliably guaranteeing by force of arms the vigorous advance of the people for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society, he stated.

The proud successes achieved by the Romanian people and Army in the struggle for the revolution and construction and for the increase of the national defence capability, he said, are entirely attributable to the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

We highly estimate the efforts made by the Romanian party and Comrade Kim Il-song during the visit. We all shall always remember that day, he said.

The great honor bestowed upon us, he stressed, is a most striking token of the solidarity of the friendly relations established and developed from long ago by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great and wise leaders of our two countries.

The Romanian people highly estimate the particular successes achieved by the Korean people in the social and economic fields, he said, and stressed:

The entire people and Army of the Romanian Socialist Republic always extend sincere support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully and on a democratic basis, according to the constructive propositions and proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.



The Romanian people and soldiers wholeheartedly wish the people and soldiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea new success in their efforts for the reunification of the country and for socialist construction.

Silk banners and colors were exchanged at the meeting.

The delegation appreciated a performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army that day.

**Delegation Departs 16 May**

SK1605113988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025*  
GMT 16 May 88

[text] *Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)*—The military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Army, left for home on May 16.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and others.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Panmunjom and various other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

The guests called at a unit of the Korean People's Army.

**Kim Il-song Receives West Berlin Delegation**

SK1605110988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018*  
GMT 16 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)*—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin headed by its chairman Horst Schmidt.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from them.

He gave a luncheon for them.

**South Students Propose Talks With North**

SK1505084988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0837 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] *Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)*—More than 15,000 students of over 70 universities and colleges across South Korea on May 14 gathered on the playground of Koryo University in Seoul and held a meeting of all-citizens and

students to resolve to bring to success working-level talks between students in the South and the North on June 10 and the co-hosting of the Olympics, according to a report.

At the meeting sponsored by the National Consultative Council of Student Representatives, students adopted an open letter to students in the North and proposed to hold talks between North and South Korean students at Panmunjom on June 10.

They proposed to hold the June 10 North-South student talks to discuss four agenda items—cross-country pilgrimage and North-South student sports games, exchange of families torn apart in the North and the South, exchange of students in the North and South and Olympic co-hosting and to this end, they clarified to nominate 12-member working-level delegation by June 5.

The students adopted an open letter to the authorities calling for a guarantee of a discourse on national unification.

In the open letter they lodged three-point demand with the authorities to make public fully the proposals for reunification put forward by the North and the content of the North-South sports talks, guarantee an open discourse on unification and the Olympic problem by the whole nation and abolish all the evil laws and policies blocking the discourse on unification and the reunification movement.

Meanwhile, students in all parts of South Korea arrived in Seoul on May 13 and 14 to attend the meeting.

Frightened at the spirit of the students, that day the No Tae-u fascist clique posted over 2,000 combat police of 15 companies around Koryo University and more than 5,000 police in different places of Seoul to block the grand peaceful march of students attending the meeting.

After the four-hour meeting, over 5,000 students started a "grand peaceful march" to the Red Cross headquarters in Seoul.

Shouting slogans such as "let us drive out the U.S. imperialists obstructing the unification of our country," "Let us start at once talks for unification with the North" and "Let us promote unification by realizing the Olympic co-hosting", they countered with stones over 2,000 riot police who pounced upon them.

Demonstrators hurled stones at riot police for many hours on the streets outside the campus and some other students advanced to downtown of Chongro and Myongdong to demonstrate till late at night.

Over 2,000 other students started a march to Kwangju. They will participate in meetings to be held in Kwangju next week on the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, reported a foreign press report.



Meanwhile, some 200 students of Seoul, Koryo and other universities and colleges in Seoul area who attended the meeting held on the playground of Koryo University staged an all-night sit-in in the student hall and library.

**Chairman Issues Statement**

SK1705043588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0426 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—Chairman Kim Chang-yong of the Korean Students Committee in a press statement dated May 16 highly estimated the proposal of the South Korean Students for the convocation of North-South student talks as their patriotic bold decision to open the door of peaceful reunification and expressed full approval and support to it in the name of the entire students in the northern half of the country.

He said:

I firmly believe that when the North-South student talks are held, the students in the North and the South would make an excellent contribution to making a breakthrough in national reconciliation and reunification by successfully discussing and settling the questions of a grand march across the country, a North-South student sports meet, reunion of separated families, mutual visits of students in the North and the South, joint holding of the Olympics, etc. proposed by South Korean students.

The patriotic proposal of the South Korean students must be realized without fail. Nobody should block the road to North-South student talks.

The entire students in the northern half of the country will do all they can to arrange a significant meeting of students of the North and the South.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I announce that the Korean students committee will soon convene in Pyongyang a joint meeting of students of all universities and colleges in the northern half of the country to take concrete measures for expressing active support and response to the proposal of the South Korean students for North-South student talks.

**Daily on South's Aspirations for Reunification**

SK1705065588 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 16 May 88

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May commentary: "The Daily Growing Aspirations for Reunification"]

[Text] With the passage of time, the spirit of national reunification grows stronger among the South Korean youths, students, and people. As reported, on 14 May approximately 15,000 students from over 70 universities across South Korea held, on the campus of Korea University, a meeting of citizens and students nationwide to refresh their determination to make succeed the

10 June working-level talks between students from the North and the South and to have the Olympics cohosted. In an open letter to the authorities, they voiced their demands that the authorities make public the North's proposals for reunification to the last detail and do away with all evil laws and policies that stand in the way of discussing reunification and reunification movements.

A great number of students, including those at Seoul National University, have arranged and are carrying out various functions on the theme of national reunification, including lectures on reunification, song contests that reflect aspirations for national reunification and tearing down the wall of division, while, in rapid succession, hanging posters that praise the reality of the northern half, supporting the proposal for talks between students from the North and the South, and demanding that the Olympics be cohosted. Voices that aspire for national reconciliation and unity loudly reverberate even among South Korean political circles and off-stage figures. This shows that today the aspirations of the South Korean youths, students, and people for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification have become something that no force on earth can stop.

As fellow countrymen who share the same blood, we express our compatriotic support for and solidarity with the South Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. Today, nothing is more precious for our people than national reunification, and there no more pressing task than reunification. For nearly half a century, the Korean people have suffered indescribable pain and disasters because of national division and are destined to fall victim even to the U.S. imperialists' nuclear policy and to suffer nuclear calamity. Anyone who is truly concerned about the future of the country cannot remain a spectator to the shameful tragedy of division.

Assuming national reunification as the first order of business since our country was divided, we have constantly struggled toward this end. This year again, we put forward a proposal for convening a North-South joint conference to discuss and settle such immediate issues as halting large-scale military exercises and cohosting the 24th Olympics and have made every sincere effort possible to realize it. If and when a North-South joint conference, a broad stage for negotiation capable of shaping a consensus for all the people in the country, is arranged to discuss and settle immediate, pressing issues such as the Olympics, there is no question that it will open an epochal phase favorable to reconciliation, unity, and national reunification.

It is a righteous, patriotic advance based on a historical lesson, that reunification is the only way to survive, and, therefore, an act worthy of praise from all the people that the South Korean youths, students, and people, while supporting our consistent stand and policy to realize broad negotiations and contacts between the political parties, public organizations, and individual figures in the North and the South, have courageously risen in the

reunification movement. This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u ring is now mercilessly wielding knives against righteous people who have risen in aspiration of reunification. The No Tae-u ring has played the game of placing youths and students who have put forth the proposal for talks between students from the North and the South on a wanted list and fettering people who long for the northern half by branding them as procommunist elements, thus knifing the people's discussion of reunification.

The fascist clique, which blocked with bayonets the great march of the youths and students for peaceful reunification on 14 May by mobilizing thousands of policemen, has now turned all of South Korea into a stage where suppression rages by placing South Korea on a Class A alert as the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising approached. In this way, the No Tae-u ring has laid bare in full its filthy nature as a group of traitors who are bent on pursuing only confrontation, division, and war, hoping for neither national reconciliation and unity, nor dialogue or reunification. The South Korean youths, students, and people should not condone the puppets who monopolize discussion of reunification and build still steeper walls across the road to reunification, resolutely crush the maneuvers within and without of splittists who seek to perpetuate national division, and come out as one in the plaza of patriotism for reconciliation, unity, and reunification.

Our stand to achieve national reunification based on the united strength of the North and the South is invariable and the national will for reunification is firm and unwavering. No bayonet-wielding of any kind by the puppets can block public sentiment in South Korea, which aspires for reunification through collaboration with communism and rejects anticommunism.

**South's Attempts To Quell Labor Unrest Viewed**  
*SK1505082588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0805 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique has decided to install sections exclusively in charge of labor disputes at "local prosecutor's offices" and branch offices, according to a report.

They are making quite a noise, working out "regulations" and so forth, with threatening outcries that "labor-management problems will be treated from the legal point of view" and those involved in struggle "will be severely punished" by those sections.

This reveals the desperate attempts of the fascist clique to control by fascist laws the struggle of the workers for vital rights and democratic freedom and quell them at the point of the bayonet.

In issuing one repressive order after another and madly cracking down upon workers with the mobilization of police force, the puppet clique seek to shore up the comprador clans hard hit by the workers' struggle and save the tottering military dictatorship from a crisis.

**Meeting Commemorates Struggle Anniversary**  
*SK1505050288 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1300 GMT 10 May 88

[Excerpts] A Pyongyang report meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the South Korean people's struggle against the 10 May unilateral elections was held at the Central Workers Hall on the afternoon of 10 May. [passage omitted]

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Yong-chu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and responsible functionaries of administrative, economic, and workers organizations attended the meeting with workers of the city. The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

At the meeting, Chon Kum-chol, senior secretary of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, gave a speech.

[Begin Chon recording] Comrades, today, when all the workers throughout the country are vigorously carrying out the 200-day campaign on all fronts of socialist construction in order to glorify the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as a great festival of victors and by upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year message, through the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee and while the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy are being persistently waged in South Korea, we mark the 40th anniversary of the South Korean people's struggle against the nation-ruining unilateral elections. [passage omitted]

Dialogue between the North and the South of Korea was realized, but did not progress and was ruptured and the issue of Korea's reunification still remains unsolved completely because of maneuvers for war and division by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. With ambition to permanently grasp South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are more persistently pursuing the two Koreas plot.

The U.S. imperialists are bestially repressing the South Korean people's reunification movement by instigating the South Korean puppets while intensifying more than ever maneuvers for simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition, which are designed to internationally legalize the division of Korea.



In particular, traitor No Tae-u recently put forth a deceitful slogan, the so-called northward policy, according to the script of the U.S. imperialists and refused our reasonable proposal for a North-South joint conference while viciously maneuvering to create an international climate for cross-contact and cross-recognition. He has not only repressed those who support our proposal, but has also waged the commotion of investigating the proposal for North-South student talks to realize a peaceful march and sport games by the college students, considering this proposal a crime.

Even before he took power, traitor No Tae-u stated that if he was elected, he would do something to resolve the reunification issue. However, he has not put forth any plan to improve North-South relations and to achieve peace and the reunification of the nation up to now. He is merely repeating acts and remarks harmful to national reconciliation and unity and disturbing peace and peaceful reunification of the nation while making absurd and preposterous remarks to deceive and ridicule public opinion.

With surging national indignation, I sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists, who are pursuing a policy of war, fascism, and division while implementing the atrocious colonial rule for more than 40 years, occupying half of our fatherland by means of force, and the No Tae-u military fascist clique, which is perpetrating various treacherous nation-selling crimes as stooges of the U.S. imperialists. [applause] [passage omitted]

In the parliamentary elections held in late April, a broad range of the South Korean people from all walks of life opposed and rejected traitor No Tae-u's DJP and dealt defeat to the ruling party for the first time in the history of elections in South Korea. This shows how firm are their will and aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The bloody struggle of the South Korean students and people from all walks of life is just national salvation resistance to safeguard the nation's dignity and sovereignty and a patriotic struggle to expedite the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the nation.

Taking this opportunity, I extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the people and figures from all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, and religious figures in South Korea who are tenaciously carrying out the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, not yielding to vicious fascist repression of the enemy. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should discard the maneuvers of domination and interference in South Korea and withdraw at an early date, taking along all aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons. To put an end to the U.S.

imperialists' colonial domination and expedite national reunification, the military fascist rule should be brought to an end in South Korea and the democratization of society should be achieved.

The South Korean people should tenaciously struggle to expel from power traitor No Tae-u, the ringleader of irregularities and corruption, a pro-U.S. nation-selling traitor and bellicose element who is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre and who perpetrated the greatest illegal profiteering together with the Chon Tu-hwan group and replace the current military fascist regime with a democratic government. [passage omitted]

To achieve national reconciliation and unity and ease tension, the proposal we have already made for a North-South joint conference should be realized at an early date.

The South Korean authorities should immediately respond to our proposal for a North-South joint conference to effect a new turning point this year for national reconciliation and unity, instead of adhering to anticommunist confrontation and war exercise commotion against us. The political parties, public organizations and individual figures in South Korea should come to the site of negotiations for great national harmony, transcending ideologies, political views, and religions.

The most reasonable way to resolve the issue of our nation's reunification is to found a neutral and non-aligned confederal Republic based on recognition and tolerance of the other side between the North and the South.

The Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas should be united under the banner of national reunification irrespective of their ideologies, political views, factions, and religions, and should check and frustrate the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Thus, they should rise in the struggle to realize the proposal for a North-South joint conference and the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. [applause] [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Paper Urges Strengthening Revolution**  
SK1605063888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0615 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN Sunday comes out with a signed article entitled "To Love One's Nation and Hold It Dear is Important Requirement for Strengthening Subject of Revolution."

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" stressed the need to deeply imbue the party members and other working people with the spirit of loving their nation and holding it dear.

This spirit is in essence a clear manifestation of the noble love of the socialist system and patriotism reflecting the desire and demand of the working class and a most steadfast spirit of national independence to firmly defend and glorify the chajusong of the nation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"In order to be faithful to the revolution in one's own country, one must first love one's nation and hold it dear. In this sense I advocate the idea of putting our nation first."

The first reason why the spirit of loving one's nation and holding it dear is a factor of the formation and development of the subject of the revolution is that this spirit firmly links people with kindred bonds.

True national unity is, above all, achieved on the basis of noble love of one's nation. True unity is unthinkable without warm love of one's nation.

The spirit of holding one's nation dear makes a person voluntarily dedicate his life for the sake of the destiny and interests of the nation and encourages him to staunchly work to further develop all the fine things of the nation by his own efforts with a pride and honor in having them.

Another reason is that this spirit inspires people to struggle in unity to shape the destiny of their nation with their own efforts.

Only the people with a firm attitude, position and will to shape the destiny of the nation with their own efforts in a responsible way can have the self-respect, pride and self-confidence that their nation is not inferior to other's, and can have the will and faith to develop their own things better than other's, holding them dear.

The spirit of holding one's nation dear and loving it has nothing to do with bourgeois nationalism or national chauvinism. This spirit does not conflict with true internationalism.

Friendship is, to all intents and purposes, necessary for the chajusong of each nation and the bonds of true internationalism can be established only from an independent stand. The chajusong of each nation is prerequisite to an independent world. The victory of the world revolution can be won through victory of revolution in each country. Only when one lives and struggles with the spirit of holding one's nation dearest and loving it and

with a high sense of national independence can one discharge one's national duty properly for the world revolution and accelerate the building of an independent new world where the desire and demand of the working class are realised.

Our nation has become a nation with great vitality, a strong, dignified and proud nation since it held in high esteem the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song peerless in its history spanning thousands of years as the sun of the nation and received the immortal chuche idea founded by him.

#### **SKNDF Issues Appeal to Workers in South**

SK1405032688 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Appeal to workers issued by the Worker and Peasant Bureau of the SKNDF Central Committee on 13 April—read by announcer]

[Text] Appeal to the 10 million workers:

The time has come for you to rise in unison in strikes for the right to exist and for democratic rights. The political situation that has heated up amid the labor-management confrontation for wage increases has finally developed into strikes by workers in Ulsan, Koje, Inchon, and many other places. With the active support and encouragement of students and people of all strata and under their united struggle, they are now spreading to all worksites across the country and are likely to develop into a typhoon by linking with the struggle related to the general elections.

At last, what should come about has come about and what should explode has started to explode.

The advance of our working masses are an eruption of due indignation over the deceptive antinational and antipopular policy of the colonial military government that usurped the fruits of the last year's June popular struggle and July-September strikes. At the same time, it is an eruption of the strong desire to end oppression and the dictatorship and to recover the right to live decent lives.

Look what our masses have gained since No Tae-u, after seizing power illegally, declared the inauguration of the Sixth Republic as the beginning of a new era? They have been deprived of the fruits of the June popular struggle and July-September labor strikes and are again entangled in the colonial oppressive system. At the same time, they have been hampered from advancing along the path to national salvation and the existence of the masses.

Today, our working masses are even unable to live minimally human lives and are in a worse situation in which they cannot defend even their last right to exist.



The rights of our working masses are being relentlessly trampled upon through medieval slavish labor and through double or triple exploitation.

Today, not on the verge of life but on the verge of death where an average of 480 people are killed or injured daily, our working masses physically suffer more than cattle and work 12 to 18 hours a day, not taking nutriment, but stimulants. Nonetheless, they are still paid the lowest wages on the globe. They only continue to exist because they cannot kill themselves.

The three labor rights, the lifeline of our workers, have been trampled under and are completely deprived by evil laws. The workers, who have risen for the right to exist and for democratic rights, are beaten and placed in custody; labor activists and members of the democratic labor unions are arrested, put on trial, and sent to prison; and students and intellectuals who seek to join the workers' struggle are charged as left-leaning and pro-communist elements and booked to be arrested.

Our workers have now entered an era of slavish labor, not an era of ordinary people, in which the working masses are antagonized.

Our working masses, who have worked with blood and tears at the first line of production and who have traversed the countless hills of trials for freedom and democracy, can now no longer compromise with the miserable reality in which the existence of workers is strangled, and can no longer be treated like cattle or slaves. At the same time, they can no longer abandon its freedom and rights before the violence and placation of the military dictatorship and can no longer submit to U.S. rule and exploitation.

Our working masses have already refused to be machines. They have declared that they are human beings. Workers are not machines, but human beings. The outcry of Chon Tae-il, who died shouting that his death must not be made meaningless, still echoes in the hearts of the 10 million workers and at every worksite across the country.

Our working masses have solemnly declared that they are not the slaves of the past, but the proud masters of their own sovereignty and history. Last year's July-September labor strikes were an epochal turn that established a new milestone in the history of the workers and the mass movement in South Korea. Despite weak points and limitations, this was a historic event that encouraged the national democratic movement front by establishing approximately 1,500 (independent) trade unions and fulfilling approximately 2,800 demands through approximately 3,500 strikes and through the uprising of 2 million workers. This shattered the root of the colonial military government.

Amid this seething situation, our working masses were astonished by their own power and have realized the nature of their mission once again. They realized the endlessly precious truth that they can achieve nothing without struggle, but can achieve anything by uniting as one.

True, nothing in the world can challenge the power of the working masses that rise up by realizing their situation and mission. If workers take their hands off, everything in this world will stop. Nonetheless, why in this world, where colonial dictatorial systems are toppled and independent and democratic politics are realized, should our working masses remain the slaves of foreign forces, as sufferers of the suppressive system, and as the servants of capital. The time has come for our working masses to rise in the struggle to recover their lives and rights and to recover democracy, independence, reunification, and their own world, of which they have been deprived.

Our working masses are now at the crossroads of whether a new leap will be made in the labor movement or not.

On the eve of the general elections in April and prior to the Olympics in September, the colonial military government is temporarily employing placating tactics to soothe the absolute majority of the forces that oppose the military rule.

Our working masses can recover everything of which they have been deprived, if such placating and deceiving tactics of the enemies are exploited in opening a phase of struggle. However, if they yield to it, they will be unable to avoid defeat and frustration.

Precisely, the defeat of the democratic forces in the 16 December election was due to failure to turn the deceptive atmosphere of placation following the 29 June declaration into an atmosphere of struggle and due to surrender to the trickery of compromise. At the same time, the failure in seeking to realize demands in the July-September struggle was due to the fact that the workers' struggle to exist was not systematized and linked with the December struggle against the military rule to be ceaselessly expanded and developed into a political struggle.

Our working masses can never repeat this bitter experience.

The SKNDF appeals to the 10 million workers to recover truly human lives through a new popular uprising.

First, our working masses, without delay, should rise up in unison in strikes to recover their rights and interests. To realize wage increases and establish independent trade unions are the most urgent and decisive tasks in the struggle to defend the rights and interests of our working masses. Only when the struggle to realize wage increases

and establish independent trade unions is intensified, can the urgent problem of our working masses' existence be solved and the labor movement developed into a popular movement.

The struggle for wage increases is a struggle to take one's share earned by oneself. Let none of us sit idle and be frustrated, but turn out in the struggle to realize the goals of 29 to 30 percent wage increases. Through a nationwide struggle for wage increases, let us liquidate the homicidal minimum wage system, realize the subsistence wage system, liquidate forced overtime work at night, realize an 8-hour work system, improve working conditions, and realize a paid leave system and social welfare system.

A democratic trade union is an organic body of the working masses and a fortress of struggle. Working masses who seek to live decent lives should all join democratic trade unions and struggle to defend their democratic unions. Independent trade unions should be established at every work site and should be expanded to all industrial and vocational fields. At the same time, a national democratic trade union should be established.

Let us protect trade union members from the violence of the military government, employers, and those who try to defend the employers and let us defend the independent trade unions at the risk of our lives.

The reptile trade unions are the cancer of the labor movement and the puppets of the military government. Let us dissolve the reptile Federation of Korean Trade Unions and turn all servile trade unions into democratic trade unions.

The struggle to liquidate evil labor laws and establish democratic labor laws is a main pending task in the struggle to defend the rights and interests of our working masses. Only by intensifying the struggle to liquidate evil labor laws and establish democratic labor laws, can the basic rights of the working masses, the three labor rights, be realized and our labor movement be developed into a struggle against the military rule.

The revised labor laws that have been concocted by conservative elements, still contain poisonous clauses that block the establishment of independent trade unions and freedom for political activities, and will still allow the unjust labor management of employers and the medieval exploitation system.

The revised labor laws as well are evil laws. Our working masses should liquidate the evil labor laws and establish democratic labor laws through struggle.

Let us liquidate poisonous clauses that block the establishment of independent trade unions and the employment of working masses and let us eradicate unjust labor management, and burn the homicidal namelist of those under surveillance.

The three labor rights are our inherent rights in recovering and defending ourselves. Let all of us turn out in the struggle to recover the rights to unite, to negotiate, and to act.

There is no reason for workers to be isolated from politics. Let us establish a political party that will represent the interests of the working masses and let us achieve the right to political activities. Those who have been detained and dismissed from their employment are our colleagues and our brothers and sisters who struggled hand in hand with us in the struggle to recover the rights of the working masses.

By waging a struggle to rescue our colleagues and our brothers and sisters, let us realize the release of all detainees and the reinstatement of all dismissed workers.

The might of the struggle for the right to exist and for democratic rights rests in (?unity) and mass advance. Those who have not turned out in the struggle to defend the rights and interests of the workers should turn out; those who have already turned out should continue to struggle to realize their demands; and those who have fulfilled their basic demands should continue to struggle to realize higher demands.

Let us make all working masses rise up and make the flames of strikes furiously rise everywhere in South Korea.

Second, our working masses should not limit their struggle to an economic struggle, but should stage an anti-U.S. and antimilitary rule struggle to resolve our fundamental problem. The No Tae-u regime is a military regime that deceives the people. It is also a dictatorial regime that suppresses the masses. As long as we allow the No Tae-u regime to exist as it is, genuine democratic politics that protect the interests of the working masses, that is, politics for the masses, cannot be exercised.

To achieve the rights and interests of the South Korean working masses and democratization of the South Korean society, it is imperative to liquidate the military rule of the No Tae-u regime and establish an independent, democratic regime. The struggle to hollow out and liquidate wrongdoings and irregularities is not only an important key to terminating the military rule of the No Tae-u regime, but also a political struggle closely related to the struggle to protect the rights and interests of our working masses.

The several hundred billion won Chon Kyong-hwan fraudulently obtained, the 700 billion won Chang Yong-cha fraudulently obtained, and 20 billion won Han Sang-yon of the Pan Ocean Company converted are precisely the blood of our working masses. The several trillion won that No Tae-u spent in the presidential



election to assume power and the huge amounts of money that Chon Tu-hwan has converted overseas are also precisely the blood and sweat of our working masses.

Therefore, as long as we permit such a dirty regime as this, our working masses cannot escape starvation wages and hard lives. Our working masses should overthrow the DJP regime, which has tried to make reverse use of these wrongdoings and irregularities for the security of its power, while trampling underfoot our rights and interests and should bring to justice Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the ringleaders of wrongdoings and irregularities.

The upcoming general elections are not only a very favorable chance for our working masses' struggle to protect their rights and interests, but are also an opportunity to smash No Tae-u's military rule. Our working masses should vigorously rise in the struggle for their rights to existence and against the military rule by taking advantage of the upcoming general election and should lead all eligible voters and the people of all walks of life to struggle together with our workers.

Our working masses cannot look with folded arms on the No Tae-u ring's antipopular attempt to fabricate a DJP-controlled national assembly through election fraud. By actively participating in the upcoming general election, workers should defeat in the election DJP candidates tainted with the military rule, should elect candidates of the masses who represent the working masses, and, thus, should actively foster the checking of forces in the National Assembly. Let us politically indoctrinate and organize the masses through struggle on the occasion of the upcoming general elections and arrange leverage for legal struggle.

The United States is the actual ruler of South Korea and the oppressor and exploiter of our working masses. Our working masses' basic interests cannot be achieved without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Those who have been brutally exploited and oppressed due to the U.S. colonial rule and the outrage of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital and those who have suffered from the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. commodities are precisely our workers and farmers. Let all of the 10 million workers vigorously join the struggle to end the U.S. domination and intervention, to expel U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, and to smash the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets.

The struggle to settle the Kwangju incident is not only the starting point of the anti-U.S. struggle against the military rule, but precisely the struggle to regain the freedom of our working masses. As long as the ringleaders and murderers of the Kwangju incident rein over the people, wearing the wig of democracy, the struggle of our working masses and the masses for freedom and democracy cannot escape the danger of undergoing another mishap like the Kwangju incident. Our working masses should reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident with

their iron-like fists and punish the murderers No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan. Let us drive the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the Kwangju genocide, out of this land! Let us realize the wishes of the deceased fighters of May by triggering a second Kwangju uprising!

The division of the nation is not only the suffering of our nation, but is also the suffering of our workers. Our labor movement under the present state of national division can build a genuine welfare society for workers only when the anticommunist policy for confrontation is smashed and national reunification is achieved. The 1988 Seoul Olympics are a festival of the United States and the No Tae-u ring to provide the foundation for permanent national division and to prolong colonial and military rule. Therefore, through a labor strike struggle, our working masses should prevent the divisive Olympics and realize unified Olympics. At the same time, they should destroy the barrier of division with an iron hammer and open the door for national reunification.

Let us actively support and encourage the proposal advanced by students of Seoul National University for a pilgrimage throughout the country and for sports games between university students in the North and the South.

Third, our working masses should realize the unity of the working masses and ties with national and democratic forces. Our working masses can become masters if they firmly unite and become slaves if they are divided. The only weapon by which our empty handed working masses can win victory in the struggle against the enemies with money and power is precisely unity. Unity brings victory to our working masses. Therefore, allow our working masses to unite as one in the struggle for rights to existence and democratic rights. We should rise together in our struggle. Our working masses in different firms and at different worksites should not struggle separately, rather, workers at all enterprises, sectors, and plants should rise simultaneously and wage a joint struggle, supporting and encouraging each other. Let us wage joint strikes and finally launch into a nationwide general strike.

Linking the labor movement and the movement for democracy is an urgent requirement in developing the mass movement. The ties between workers and students are an urgent requirement in providing a new turn in the national salvation movement. Workers should turn out in the plaza of national salvation movement with a hammer, and students should turn out in the plaza of the national salvation movement with a torch. Thus, they should turn out, hand in hand, to the plaza of national salvation.

The labor movement should support and encourage the students' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, and the student movement should support and encourage the working masses' struggle to protect their rights and interests. Let us smash the foundation of the colonial and fascist rule in urban and rural areas through a worker-farmer joint struggle!



The labor movement should support the farmers' struggle against imports of agricultural and livestock products and for democratization of [word indistinct], and the farmers' movement should support the struggle of the working masses for wage hikes and for the three labor rights. The labor movement can form a broad mass foundation through ties with the movements of the masses of all walks of life. The mass movement can be developed into a goal-oriented movement through ties with the labor movement.

The labor movement can vigorously support the movements of the masses of all walks of life, and the mass movement should extensively support the labor movement. The working masses should maintain ties with students, farmers, and patriotic religious figures and should achieve a nationwide alliance in the pan-national and mass movements. Let us unite and struggle! Victory for our working masses'.

[Signed] the Worker and Farmer Bureau of the SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 13 April 1988, Seoul

### South Korea

**Ho Tam Reported To Have Visited South**  
SK1605234288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
2300 GMT 17 May 88

[Tokyo dispatch by correspondent Yu Sung-chae]

[Text] The Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN, quoting a source well versed in the political situation on the Korean peninsula, reported that Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's so-called Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee, had secretly visited Seoul toward the end of last month to discuss issues related to North-South talks.

Ho Tam, also North Korea's former foreign minister, while staying in a hotel in Seoul and unofficially meeting with officials concerned from the South Korean side, was expected to discuss such issues as simultaneous admission to the United Nations, participation in the Seoul Olympics, and resuming the North-South talks that had been discontinued and have remained so since 1986, according to SANKEI SHIMBUN.

SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that last 1 May when Ho Tam was staying in Seoul, Kim Chong-min, a cadre member of the North Korean Workers Party Inspection Department, sought asylum in Korea via Europe, and Ho Tam suddenly changed his schedule and departed.

Saying that since President No Tae-u took office the Korean side has shown a very positive stand concerning dialogue with North Korea to make the Seoul Olympics a success, SANKEI SHIMBUN analyzed that, accordingly, the North Korean side had sent Ho Tam.

### Government Denies Visit

SK1705072188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0710 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Seoul May 17, (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government Tuesday denied a Japanese newspaper's report that a senior North Korean official sneaked into Seoul late last month for secret discussions on such issues as North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics and entry into the United Nations by both Koreans.

The report is totally groundless, said National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, in response to the SANKEI SHIMBUN's report.

Our government is continuing talks on working-official level with the North in various channels, as President No Tae-u mentioned in a recent news conference, Yi said. The minister declined, however, to comment further on the various channels.

Currently the direct phone system between Seoul and North Korea's capital of Pyongyang is being checked every morning by our technical team, he said.

SANKEI had reported that Ho Tam, a Politburo member of North Korea's ruling Workers Party and former foreign minister, made a clandestine 10-day visit to Seoul late in April to discuss North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics, the simultaneous admission of South and North Korea into the United Nations, and the resumption of South-North dialogue which halted in 1986.

SANKEI, quoting sources in Tokyo, said the defection, during Ho's stay in Seoul, to South Korea by Kim Chung-min, a high-ranking North Korean intelligence official, put Ho in a difficult position, causing him to return home before serious discussions could begin.

### Olympic Official Intends To Visit North

SK1605234088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 May 88 p 1

[Text] The chief organizer of the upcoming Seoul Olympics said yesterday he intended to visit Pyongyang as part of efforts to persuade North Korea to attend the Seoul Games.

"I am ready even to visit Pyongyang to explain the Seoul Games preparations, so that they can come to Seoul, if the entire Olympic Family, including the International Olympic Committee, and our people so desire," he said.

Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organization Committee, however, stressed that North Korea "is earnestly required to take part in the Seoul Olympics without any condition in its capacity as a National Olympic Committee, and join the festival of people all over the world.

"For this, North Korea, as a matter of course, has to return to the true Olympic spirit advocating peace of the world and of mankind," he said.

Pak was attending a 50 minute televised debate sponsored by the MBC-TV from 9:45 p.m. on the eve of the deadline for the preliminary entries to the Seoul extravaganza.

North Korea is one of six countries which turned down the IOC invitation to take part in the Seoul Games. Others are Cuba, Ethiopia, Albania, Seychelles and Nicaragua.

In the discussion on the Seoul Olympic affairs with four panelists, Pak flatly rejected the North Korean demand to co-host the "Seoul Games."

"The concept of North Korea's demand to co-host the Games means the term of the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul and Pyongyang and the holding of opening and closing ceremonies in the two cities, which clearly run counter to the Olympic Charter," he said.

"In that case, there will eventually be two Olympics," he stressed, noting that both the IOC and International Federation (of Olympic sports) are opposed to it.

"We are keeping doors wide open for North Korea, but what is crystal clear is that time is not waiting for us," he said.

"North Korea has to accept the earlier proposal of the IOC for its sharing of five sports instead of insisting on co-hosting," he said.

**YONHAP Assesses Unification Debate**  
SK1705014288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0005 GMT 17 May 88

[By Chae Song-hui]

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—As an apparent consequence of the opposition's impressive win in the recent general elections, momentum is building here for abolishing long-held restrictions on the open debate of the Korean peninsula's unification.

Public debate on unification has long been regarded as a sensitive taboo among staunch anti-communist South Koreans but open discussions are likely to be activated at some point in the future.

Such an outlook was highlighted when South Korea's top unification policy strategist, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, said last Saturday that the government was determined to allow freer public debates on the sensitive issue. In line with the government's new position, related information would be disclosed to the public and the national security law and other related laws would be revised, Yi said.

He said, however, that the liberalization would be limited, adding that the government should remain as the sole, authorized channel for contacts with communist North Korea.

Even with that limitation, Yi's remarks represent a sharp departure from the previous official view, which has been harshly criticized by progressive factions as being too narrow-minded. People in general, critics say, have been forbidden from freely expressing their views on the unification issue and, in almost all cases, have been prohibited from participating in the formation of policies toward the North.

Dissidents have claimed that unification issues have been exploited by successive authoritarian regimes in order to divert public attention from their political wrongdoing.

Yi's remarks come at a time when progressive elements in the nation's religious and student circles have been actively engaged in debates over the unification issue, especially since the April 26 general elections in which the opposition parties scored an unexpected combined victory and stripped the ruling party of its parliamentary majority for the first time in the history of the nation's modern politics.

Yi's comments also followed remarks made several days before by opposition leader Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy who called on the government to reveal the process of South-North negotiations, if any, to the public and decide future relevant policies only after allowing public scrutiny.

It remains unclear whether the new decision by No Tae-u's government was directly affected by the recent general election returns and Kim Tae-chung's remarks. Political observers, however, say it seems certain that the ruling party's humiliating defeat in the general elections might have played a role in forcing the ruling camp to change its attitude.

The official green light allowing the debate is likely to stimulate popular discussions on the unification issue in one form or another. Public zeal over such a debate will probably grow in intensity as North Korea's participation in the upcoming Seoul Olympics remains a pending issue.

One facet of the popular aspiration for reunification was dramatically highlighted by a recent tragic incident in which a university student in Seoul, who called for, among others, South and North Korea to co-host the Olympics, committed suicide.

President No has indicated in many of his public remarks that his government is willing to make some concessions in an effort to promote inter-Korean relations. He once indicated that his administration was ready to refrain from adherence to the so-called parallel



principle which limits Japanese or U.S. contacts with North Korea to the level of those between China or the Soviet Union and South Korea.

The Korean peninsula was divided at the 38th Parallel after World War II with American troops occupying the southern half and Soviet forces the northern half under an agreement between the two superpowers. The two Koreas fought a fratricidal war in 1950-53 that has not yet officially ended. The two sides had a series of mutual talks starting in the early 1970s on such humanitarian issues as reuniting families separated by the division. But North Korea abruptly halted the contacts in early 1986 under the pretext that the atmosphere for talks was ruined by the annual South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called Team Spirit.

Inter-Korean relations appeared to be increasingly strained after the bombing last November of a Korean Air (KAL) jetliner by North Korean agents. South Korean President No Tae-u, however, surprised many South Koreans recently by admitting in a press conference that South and North Korea were maintaining several channels of contacts.

Relevant government officials seem to feel that inter-Korean dialogue is certain to reach a turning-point in September when the 1988 Olympics begin in Seoul. They also expect that a visible change in South-North Korean relations is probable next spring.

As a matter of fact, some sources say that No's government may regard the enhancement of inter-Korean relations as the most significant achievement it can bring about during its five-year term.

Opposition parties are drawing up their own versions of a unification formula which basically underscores the necessity of pursuing unification on a step-by-step basis. The leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy calls for a gradual increase in unification efforts from peaceful coexistence and peaceful exchanges to the pursuit of a policy for peaceful unification.

The other major opposition Reunification Democratic Party favors a five-step formula which stipulates democratic reforms on both sides as a prerequisite, followed by gradual promotion of exchanges, cooperation in non-political fields and free visits, cooperation in the political and diplomatic sectors, and finally the establishment of one nation, one system.

Meanwhile, dissident groups are said to be switching their attention from their long-time focus on domestic political matters to the unification issue, thereby signaling the imminent approach of heated debates on unification.

**Professor Concerned With U.S. 'Coercion'**  
*SK160: 122488 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
13 May 88 p 5*

[Article by Korea University Prof of international politics Yi Sung-chae; "The United States and the Unification Debate"]

[Text] Recent American actions are giving the Korean people the impression that the United States is petulantly pressing unreasonable demands to the point of rashness. The U.S. is demanding an increase in Korea's contribution to the cost of maintaining U.S. troops here in a number of different ways. What I'm saying is that the United States completely ignores the facts that Korea has an immense foreign debt and shoulders a massive defense burden, approximately 6 percent of GNP and 33 percent of the national budget. What I'm saying is that Washington demands not only that Korea pick up part of the burden for defense costs in the Persian Gulf, but even that we pay for the annual Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" exercise.

On 12 September last year Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage wound up a 2-day stay in Korea with a news conference in which he boasted, "We won't station troops on the peninsula one second longer" than the Korean people want them to stay. When we stop and think about that assurance today, it appears to be mere bluster designed to burden Korea with even more defense expenditures.

In early January 1986, North Korea condemned the annual "Team Spirit" operation as a war provocation and withdrew from the Red Cross, economic, and legislative talks that had been underway up to that time. Since then, North Korea has fiercely criticized Korean-American military cooperation, demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, condemned using the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear zone, and laid responsibility for the termination of South-North talks onto "provocative military cooperation between the United States and South Korea." Thus, we have no choice but worry about the impact on South-North relations of accepting the American demand to pick up the tab for the "Team Spirit" exercise.

A few days ago Unification Board Minister Yi Hong-ku said, "As of now the two sides, South and North, can precisely convey their intentions to each other, and there is no reason whatsoever to be concerned about misunderstandings arising." This statement suggests that there is very high level contact between South and North and that direct dialogue is underway, focusing even greater interest on this sensitive issue. It was exceptionally good news for South-North relations to learn that dialogue continued during a period when all ordinary Koreans were very distressed because we believed that South-North dialogue had been smothered in the wave of heightened tension that followed the "Mayumi" KAL



aircraft explosion incident. This amazing development has raised expectations concerning South-North relations, and probably resulted from the past success of the South-North dialogue in its various forms.

My happiness and raised expectations at this development have caused me to be even more suspicious about the recent American attitude toward Korea. I'm concerned that Washington may not understand sufficiently or may not intend to help us sufficiently to improve relations with North Korea and pioneer diplomacy with China. Viewed from the American standpoint, Korean Army participation in the Vietnamese war was clearly necessary, but our involvement in Vietnam cost us dearly in terms of diplomatic relations with communist countries and the Third World. Indeed, the damage bedevils us to this day in the international community.

If we cave in to recent American coercion, then Korean military assistance may provoke Russia or North Korea, once again imposing tremendous damage on our diplomacy. This frightens me. From the standpoint of Korean interests, it was simply wrong to handle the unfortunate shoot-down of the KAL aircraft over the Kamchatka peninsula in such a way as to lead to the loss of our hard-won gains in Korean-Soviet relationship. However, President Reagan chose to make the KAL incident into a rallying issue in a world-wide, anti-Soviet agenda. Korea followed the American lead, completely losing its relationship with Russia for its trouble.

The situation on the Korean peninsula today may very well require the termination of such things as "Team Spirit" to enable us to seize the opportunity to reopen South-North dialogue. If that is the case, the U.S. Government's recent demand for Korea to pick up the tab for operation "Team Spirit" runs counter to the current of the times. This is even more true at a time when the North has used the pretext of "Team Spirit" to halt South-North talks, has tabled a number of arms reduction proposals, and persistently demands military talks.

A flood of recent indications suggests that the unification problem will surface once again as a hot issue. The newly-installed No Tae-u government has a strong political need to introduce new ideas and policies on unification and renew dialogue with North Korea in whatever form. Armed with a parliamentary majority and views on unification that are much more progressive than those held by the ruling camp, the opposition parties will doubtless move quickly to challenge government unification policies. Nor will the opposition initiatives on the issue be slowed by the fact that for some time past the government has repeatedly branded opposition political leaders as pro-communist elements. Neither is it incidental that rumors are circulating that North Korea will invite an opposition leader to visit Pyongyang.

The simple fact is that the more democratization proceeds in politics the more active will be the unification debate. The "unification controversy" which flared over

the Protestant Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC) statement that it advocates as part of its unification policy arms spending reductions, concluding a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, and the subsequent withdrawal from Korea of American troops and nuclear weapons suggests that the unification issue has returned as a galvanizing Korean phenomenon. Thus, the government will fail in any attempt to limit the unification debate to the nonmilitary, nonpolitical spheres, as it has done in the past. In fact, the government may have no choice but to accept the North Korean military talks proposal to discuss the military issues I have described.

Given our circumstances, even America's request to increase our contribution to maintaining U.S. forces in Korea—not to mention its request for contributions to the defense of the Persian Gulf and to the "Team Spirit" operation—would be of absolutely no help to anyone. These concepts are more appropriate to the Cold War era; they are silly ideas which ignore new developments in South-North relations. I even get the impression that America may be losing political judgment and wisdom due to its overwhelming financial problems.

We must all muster our wisdom and endeavor to find a way to revive the various forms of South-North dialogue that existed prior to 1986. If we break down South-North dialogue into phases, the first would be nonpolitical, nonmilitary negotiations, the second military talks, and the third political talks. The Korean people will not be satisfied unless the South and the North enter the second phase, military talks, starting right now. Therefore, Korea must immediately gain the qualifications requisite to participation in any future South-North military talks by quickly assuming operational command authority over the Combined Forces Command.

**PPD Demands Government Seek Japanese Apology**  
*SK1505014988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
15 May 88 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday demanded the government seek an open apology from the Tokyo government for the controversial remarks, made by Seisuke Okuno, minister of Japan's National Land Agency.

The controversial remark that Japan was not the aggressor in World War II led the Korean people to believe whether the Japan's imperialism was revived, PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said in a statement.

"The PPD must question whether Japan is a friendly neighbor and staunch ally of the Republic of Korea," he added.

The government was recommended to throw off its humiliatingly low attitude toward Japan and to make an open and strong protest against the comments about Japanese behavior during World War II, which have caused a stormy controversy in Korea and China.

If the Seoul government does not formulate countermeasures against the remark, the PPD will initiate a popular protest movement on a pan-national scale, the PPD spokesman said.

**Students Mark Anniversary of Kwangju Incident**  
*SK1705123088 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Today, a day before the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, approximately 22,000 students from 58 universities and colleges across the country held rallies and staged demonstrations.

At Seoul National University this afternoon, students who belong to the committee to push ahead with forming the General Association of University Students in Seoul and members of 12 off-stage organizations, including the coalition of masses-oriented Buddhism, who numbered approximately 400, formed the Seoul Coalition for Democratic Struggle to clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident and punish those responsible for it.

Also, approximately 700 students from Yonsei University and Ehwa Women's University held rallies at their respective campuses and demanded punishment of those involved in the Kwangju incident.

So, approximately 22,000 students from 58 universities and colleges throughout the country have held memorial rallies and functions and have staged demonstrations today.

**National Assembly Set To Open 25 May**  
*SK1705062388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0608 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—The ruling and opposition parties Tuesday agreed to open the inaugural session of the 13th National Assembly on May 25 to elect the speaker and vice speakers.

In a floor leaders' meeting, the four parties also agreed to increase the number of standing committees in the special Assembly session to be held in June.

The floor leaders also agreed to form an ad hoc committee during the inaugural session to revise the National Assembly law and regulations on the number of standing committees.

The four parties hold roughly the same view that the number of standing committees should be increased from the current 13 to 16-17.

Bills revising the National Assembly law and regulations will be handled at the special Assembly session to open in early June, according to the agreement reached by the four floor leaders—Kim Yun-hwan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Won-ki of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, Choe Hyong-u of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Yong-chae of the New Democratic Republican Party.

The four also agreed that elections of standing committee chairmen will be conducted after the National Assembly law is revised.

The floor leaders agreed to offer the speakership to the DJP and allot one vice speaker apiece to the PPD and RDP. The floor leaders also agreed to support the three parties' candidates when the voting is conducted for the three assembly officers.

The DJP has picked Kim Chae-sun as its choice for speaker while the PPD and RDP have designated No Sung-whan and Kim Chae-kwang, respectively, as their choices for the two vice speaker posts.

Meanwhile, the ruling and opposition parties differed sharply over how many political prisoners should be released.

The ruling DJP maintains there are 267 such prisoners while the opposition floor leaders asserted the number is more than 1,000.

The three opposition floor leaders strongly demanded that the ruling camp release all prisoners of conscience and restore their civil rights, and remove the names of those on police wanted lists for their alleged involvement in anti-government activities.

The ruling party promised its utmost efforts to meet the opposition demands and proposed that the opposition parties present a list of prisoners of conscience who should be released.

**Opposition Parties Negotiate Meeting Timetable**  
*SK0405010388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 88 p 1*

[Text] The proposed meeting among the three Kims—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—will be held early next week, possibly on Tuesday.

Secretaries-general of the three opposition parties, who held their first get-together yesterday at a downtown hotel, agreed to select a day from among the first three days of next week.

They are to meet again Monday afternoon to set the date.



The three officials were Yi Chae-kun of the Party for Peace and Democracy, So Sok-chaе of the Reunification Democratic Party and Choe Kak-kyu of the New Democratic Republican Party.

The meeting was also attended by Yi Hui-il, former chief secretary to NDRP president Kim Chong-pil who shuttled between the three sides to promote the three Kim parley.

Yi announced in place of the three secretaries-general that they agreed to serve as the negotiation windows for the realization of the proposed summit talks. Yesterday's meeting was largely ceremonial in nature but the three were believed to have discussed the agenda of the talks.

But asked about whether there was any disagreement on setting the agenda, the three officeholders unanimously denied any discussion of it.

As for their failure to choose a specific date, the three said it was entirely because of different situations within each of the three parties.

"We found that each party has a different schedule already set and this caused a need for adjustment," PPD's Yi said.

"anyhow, the three Kims will meet either Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday," he added.

Among the three days, Tuesday is most likely to be chosen.

In the meantime, floor leaders of the four major parties met for the first time to prepare for the two key political meetings next week.

They attended a television debate, taped yesterday afternoon and aired last night, before having dinner at the DLI [Daehan Life Insurance] 63 building in Yoido.

The floor leaders agreed, in principle, to convene the 13th National Assembly someday between May 20-25 and discussed sparring key posts in the Assembly.

The inaugural Assembly session will most likely open on May 25 for three days in view of other political timetable, including the proposed political summit talks.

The opposition parties also reportedly agreed to drop their opposition to the DJP's plan to nominate Kim Cae-sun as speaker.

The opposition camp had denounced Kim as an "outdated politician" of the old era, the late President Pak Chong-hui's "Yusin" rule.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party has said it will accept whomever the DJP nominates as speaker.

Two vice speaker posts are expected to go to senior RDP Assemblyman No Sung-hwan and PPD Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang.

The four parties reportedly agreed to let the DJP name six of the 13 standing committee chairmen, three for the No. 1 opposition PPD, and two each for the RDP and the New Democratic Republican Party.

But they couldn't agree which party should control the key Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Finance committees.

The appointments will be acted on when the National Assembly first convenes late this month; a HJP source said.

Such sensitive political issues as the 1980 Kwangju incident and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic are expected to be dealt with in the second legislative session, slated for mid-June.

Opposition parties have pressed for formation of a special parliamentary panel to probe the scandals.

The ruling party, in a change of stance, has expressed its willingness to accept the opposition demand.

#### Parties Differ on Meeting Format

SK1705002788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 May 88 p 2

[Text] The rival parties differ on the format of the proposed summit talks between President No Tae-u and the leaders of the three major opposition parties.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is apparently in favor of separate talks with Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), and Kim Chong-pil of the New Republican Democratic Party (NDRP).

However, the RDP and NDRP oppose the separate talks, claiming that they want "open politics," not "closed-door deals."

The PPD, the largest opposition party, maintains a vague posture just saying that it will follow whatever decision is made through consultations among the three opposition parties.

When and how the summit talks will be held will be decided after the proposed tripartite talks among the three "Kims" tomorrow.

The DJP yesterday had consultations with the administration to discuss the summit talks and strategy for the operation of the new Assembly.



Participants in the party-administration session held the identical view that it is desirable that the summit talks be held on a separate basis if they are to bear substantial fruit.

**Daily Comments on Reemergence of 3 Kims**  
SK1505010988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 May 88 p 2

[From "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The two Kims have "returned" to the helms of their parties through extraordinary national conventions after some two months of absence although they were not in fact away from them.

Kim Chong-pil did not bother with any such formalities because he had not resigned from the party presidency unlike his two opposition partners.

All three opposition parties have also formed new line-ups of key officers ahead of the opening of the 13th National Assembly.

Reflecting the generally strengthened internal control of the leaders, the appointments of party officers have been completed without much noise.

Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party chose its vice presidents through direct vote by the delegates while Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy had its six vice-presidents appointed by the leader "only for this time."

The RDP which flunked from the largest opposition party to second place as a result of the April 26 polls might have needed the vice presidential contest as a sort of publicity coup.

The result, anyway, was the election of all who were favored by the reinstalled party head. In addition, Kim Yong-sam named a journalist as a sixth vice-president, as authorized by the charter.

Thus, the three Kims passed through the two crucial elections to even stronger leadership of their respective forces. The three losers in the presidential election, amazingly, all have now brisker political futures than before.

Conspicuous are their conversion to political moderation. Their slogans stress "stability" in greater eagerness than during their election campaigns.

Kim Tae-chung's emphasis on "reforms through stability" is even causing significant repercussions in his own party rank and file, especially from among the recent dissident recruits.

In a rather quiet show of discontent, the new entrants in the largest opposition party had an overnight debate to reaffirm among themselves that genuine stability can be achieved only through clearcut reforms.

Kim Yong-sam's new platform was different in wording but the same in meaning. He vowed full exercise of political capabilities "to realize concrete democratization within stability."

His list of major objectives was almost a mirror reflection of the PPD's. It included the repeal and revision of evil laws, the release of all prisoners of conscience, investigation of the scandals involving the former first family and the probe of the suspected fraud in the presidential election.

Yet, Kim Yong-sam assured cooperation of his party on the "path toward democracy and the success of the Seoul Olympics," though he expressed some doubt as to the government's sincerity toward democratization.

Concerning the potentially explosive political issue of the "confidence vote" on President No Tae-u after the Olympics, both Kims markedly lowered the intensity of their pressure.

Kim Tae-chung who had asserted during the parliamentary election campaigns that the ruling party should not try to escape from the self-imposed test of mandate said after the elections that he would "wait and see" how No handles the matter.

While Kim Yong-sam was again following the key of the PPD, the New Democratic Republican Party's Kim Chong-pil expressed an outright rejection of the post-Olympics vote, terming it unconstitutional.

His political philosophy aside, Kim Chong-pil might be thus leaving a small door open for a certain arrangement of collaboration with the minority ruling party in the complexities of the Sixth Republic politics, observers noted.

And the general mood of restraint, Kim Tae-chung, however, deliberately exposed his still sharp claws on occasion. In particular, he did not relax his call for a full investigation of the Kwangju bloodshed eight years ago.

He insisted that the military's "maneuvers" to frame him for an eventual death sentence on sedition charges should be brought to light for his own exoneration and the restoration of the honor of Kwangju citizens.

His personal sentiment was also detected when he set the schedule for the first meeting of the three Kims since 1980 for next Wednesday, the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

Kim further demanded an equitable share in political funds to go along with the balanced people's support for parties as demonstrated by the last elections. The ruling party would no longer be allowed to monopolize political money, he warned.

The ruling side, for its part, accepted all the "raised antes" of the opposition camp gracefully. Most conspicuously, the government replaced the head of the Agency for National Security Planning with a reputable jurist and had him make a round of opposition offices.

Upon meeting Pae Myong-in at his Yoido party office, Kim Tae-chung, who claims to be the most miserable victim of the intelligence organization's political operations, remarked that "times have really changed."

Administration and government party leaders publicly said last week that preparations were underway to institutionalize reforms of the NSP and its military counterpart to ensure their adherence to their original missions.

President No Tae-u played his own part to promote an effective operation of the new political setting by directing his chief secretary to arrange a meeting with the three opposition leaders.

The president will certainly be the listening party when he meets the three Kims toward the end of this week. The tone and pitch of the conversation at Chongwadae will be a good indicator of the workability of the multiple balance in the Republic's political structure.

#### **Election Brings Dissidents Into Political Arena**

SK1705020088 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
3 May 88 p 3

[Article by Kim Chang-hui; fifth part in the series "Whither Politics After the General Election"]

[Text] A large number of dissident activists who previously raised their political voices outside politics pierced the barrier and came into the political scene through the medium of the recent general election.

These men and women have spent from five to ten years and more involved in various forms of dissident activity. Since they have been prominent in Korea's movement to win democratization and basic human rights, the winds they will be able to raise from the Assembly podium have become the object of widespread interest.

Under present circumstances when the Assembly is populated by more opposition deputies than ruling-camp legislators, the stage is set for a red-hot opposition legislative offensive. Moreover, since more than a dozen former dissidents are now deputies, they can work together in both the law-making process and in public relations to generate an impact exceeding that which their numbers alone might suggest.

The outlook is for these figures to work skillfully in the vanguard of those inclined to raise political issues, forming a group which will be enormously active, even contentious if that is your political point of view.

A dozen former dissidents won Assembly seats as PPD candidates. These new deputies have coalesced within the PPD in the "Peace and Democracy Unification Research Society." The group has moved quickly to generate policy inputs, systematically exploiting the experiences they gained while active in the dissident movement. Thus they have already begun the task of honing their ability to create specialized legislation.

It is still too early to predict where this activity will lead, but for now we may safely postulate that the mere fact that former dissidents have made the move to mainstream politics is significant by itself.

For one thing, their presence in the Assembly represents a partial change of the political generations, a development which has brought a hint of liberalization to the political scene.

It may not be hyperbole to assert that a link must exist between the fact that many multiple-term deputies lost Assembly races in the recent elections and the fact that many political newcomers were elected. During the campaign, the candidates who were former dissidents stressed publicly that they were different from professional politicians, and their approach was rewarded with a degree of success.

Most newly-elected former dissidents are under 45 years of age, meaning that a large number became active dissidents during the Pak regime's Yusin period, a time when the president ruled by fiat. The former dissidents maintained contacts for more than a decade with the "basic masses," unsurprisingly acquiring liberal ideas in the process.

If it's true that these dissident figures grew to ideological maturity coincident with Korean industrialization, then their liberal statements seem quite natural, as does their election to the Assembly, and their new-found prominence.

Another point to bear in mind is that the success of the former dissident figures has expanded the boundaries of Korean politics.

Korean dissident activism has been consistently characterized by an extraordinary cynicism about politics *per se*, while at the same time dissidents themselves talk and act on a variety of issues in ways that are essentially political. Issues like the presidential election system, human rights incidents, freedom of the press, and prices for farm and fishing products come readily to mind in this regard.



The political world returned the dissidents' mistrust. In the early months of 1988, however, a large number of dissidents motivated by personal necessity edged toward political participation, staking out positions that might be described as intermediate between mainstream politics and traditional dissidence. These people are ideally positioned to act as a bridge of understanding between the two sides.

Although a number of these figures won Assembly seats in the recent elections, many more dissidents were determined to enter the world of traditional politics. Good examples are the Hangyore Party, which drew some 250,000 votes in the election (1.3 percent of the total) and the Party of the Masses, which polled 65,000 votes (0.3 percent). A large number of dissidents affiliated with these parties intend to employ every possible means to succeed in the next election, suggesting that the influence of dissident figures with a stake in mainstream politics will continue to increase with time.

When seen from the dissident viewpoint, of course, the situation amounts to the expansion of dissident activism into the halls of politics.

To quote one of them, "We have moved into traditional politics because we can no longer leave politics to the conservative parties by default." In the recent general elections, "We gained a foothold in the Assembly, even if it is merely on an individual basis."

The dissidents cum politicians recognize that their position is an intermediate or mediative one, but as the following statement reveals, they will maintain solidarity with the world of dissident activism. "Formally we have abandoned our positions in dissident activist organizations and taken posts in the political parties or the Assembly. But our entire purpose is unchanged, to push more effectively for democratization."

The former dissidents will foster close ties to various dissident groups: with the labor movement (to revise the Labor Law, form democratic labor unions, and investigate the truth behind violence by Save the Company Crews); with the farmers' movement (to democratize the cooperatives, oppose imports of agricultural and marine products, write-off farm family debt, and abolish taxes on farm land); with the indigent movement (to address the issue of people relocated in slum clearance programs, develop relief for renters, and boost social welfare for the poor).

The new politicians can contribute most effectively to the dissident cause by participating in various kinds of human rights activities, publishing, and persuading and influencing.

One crucial point must not be overlooked. Many of the new breed of dissident politicians are linked directly or indirectly to the Kwangju incident.

In fact, a number of newly-elected deputies were arrested for involvement in the Kwangju incident and subsequently had their civil rights restored. They harbor extreme sentiments: "My single purpose in life is to guarantee that the truth about the Kwangju incident is revealed." Clearly, these deputies will push fiercely to raise the Kwangju issue in the new Assembly as soon as it convenes. Plainly, these deputies cannot be ignored.

The point of view of the dissidents-turned-politicians can be accurately summarized in this quotation. "So long as a mechanism of intelligence-agency violence continues to undergird our society, dissident activism will continue to target complete democratization without surcease. Our activities in the Assembly are merely another means to accomplish the goal." If this statement proves correct, then the tense relationship between the dissident world and traditional politics will unavoidably persist for a very long time indeed. About all that remains to be said is that the success of this tense relationship will hinge on the actions taken by dissidents who win seats in this and future legislatures and the attitude with which traditional politicians accommodate their presence.

An issue of vital interest in the shorter term is how the PPD will come to terms with the former dissidents in its ranks, especially in light of the party's turn toward conservatism in the wake of the general election.

The following 15 dissident figures were elected to the 13th National Assembly. Names are followed by the major area of dissident activity, age, party affiliation, major position, and occupation where relevant.

Mun Tong-hwan (dissident senior statesmen; 67; PPD; Director National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC]; Hansin University professor).

Pak Yong-suk (women's affairs; 56; PPD; Vice President, League of Women's Organizations).

Cho Sung-hyong (human rights; 56; PPD; Chairman, Human Rights Committee, Council for Promotion of Democracy (Minchu-hyop); lawyer).

So Kyong-won (farmers' affairs; 51; PPD; Chairman, National Catholic Farmers Association).

Kang Sin-ok (human rights; 51; RDP; Director, National Issues Research Center; lawyer).

Yang Song-u (literature and education; 45; PPD; President, Freedom Implementation Writers League). Pak Sok-mu (education; 45; PPD; President, South Cholla Democratic Education League).

Yi Chol-yong (poverty; 42; PPD; Chairman, Korean Mission for the Destitute).



No Mu-hyon (human rights and labor; 41; RDP; Chairman, Executive Committee, Pusan NCDC; lawyer).

Yi Sang-su (human rights and labor; 41; PPD; Director, Korean Workers Legal Service Center; lawyer).

Kim Yong-chin (Kwangju incident; 40; PPD; Director, National EYC (sic); Member, Board of Directors, Kang Yul-sin Society).

Yi In-che (human rights; 39; RDP; Director, Labor Problems Research Institute; lawyer).

Chong Sang-yong (Kwangju incident; 38; PPD; President, May 18th Comrades Society).

Yi Hae-chan (students; 35; PPD; Deputy Policy Director and Deputy Spokesman, Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification).

Hong Ki-hun (Kwangju incident; 35; PPD; Secretary to the PPD President; graduate Michigan Graduate School).

#### Dialogue Among Parties Analyzed

SK1705023488 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
4 May 88 p 3

[Article by Min Pyong-uk; sixth and final part in the series "Whither Politics After the General Election"]

[Text] The outlines of the dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties and among the three opposition parties is growing clearer by the day. The ruling DJP has already installed its new slate of officers, while the three opposition parties will follow suit before mid-month. This will be followed immediately by a parley of the "three Kims." Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil, meanwhile, are busily pronouncing their own ideas for managing the political scene.

The DJP's new chairman Yun Kil-chung and other newly-appointed DJP officials visited the opposition PPD, RDP, and NDRP on 4 May and requested opposition cooperation for the smooth sailing in the prevailing situation where opposition parties outnumber the ruling party in the Assembly.

Opposition party leaders told the DJP chairman that the era of the ruling party's exclusive domination of the legislature was over and requested that management of the political situation proceed on the basis of dialogue and compromise. They were unreserved in stressing the need to establish a measure of harmony sufficient to allow all parties to participate with the others in "things we each do well," whatever that may be.

All sides agreed completely on the need for a positive approach to establishing a dialogue between them.

In spite of the reasonable talk, grave issues remain to be resolved both within and among the parties.

First among these is the strong suspicion in the opposition camp that the new DJP leadership team will not sincerely pursue dialogue, that the new team is potentially uncooperative both on its face and for what it may portend for the future.

For example, it is difficult to claim on any standard that Mr Yun Kil-chung is a "real power" in the DJP, but his appointment as party chairman is understandable if one allows for the DJP's paucity of qualified leaders and Yun's own past service with opposition parties and with the two Kims. The opposition, however, remains bitterly opposed to the selection of Kim Chae-sun as assembly speaker, an appointment the DJP has already informally decided to make. Kim served successively in the old opposition Democratic Party, then the ruling Democratic Republic Party, the Yuchong-hoe, and now the DJP.

The opposition remembers that Mr Kim aided Pak Chong-hui's Yusin government, consistently bullying opposition figures and displaying reflexive hostility during legislative debate and balloting.

They made their views clear. "The DJP or any other party can select its chairman in response to its internal situation. We are not in a position to argue for or against Yun Kil-chung, but the new speaker will represent a transformed Assembly. It is only natural for us to express our views on whether we think he's any good or not," said one. "We simply can't understand how the DJP could be so uncaring of our views, pushing unilateral actions even on such basic issues as this one," added another.

The speaker issue bids fair to become a contentious issue, heating up considerably as the parties finish internal preparations and sit down to pound out Assembly personnel appointments.

Newly installed DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan is saying the right things to head off clashes. "The DJP will conduct deliberations with the opposition parties aimed at heading off a situation in which a crippled Assembly gets underway only to deteriorate even more." The DJP, however, is hurting because of its limited pool of talented manpower, while the PPD and RDP responded negatively to Kim's comments. "Saying the Assembly may be crippled from the start is to revert to the old tendency to publicly condemn the opposition before the first session is even underway."

A second serious issue is simply that with the three Kims well on the way to regaining official as well as actual control of their respective parties, the new DJP structure centered on chairman Yun Kil-chung will simply lack the stature to work with the Kims.

Mr Kim Yong-sam has already proposed meetings first among all three Kims and then among Mr No and the three Kims. Both Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil have endorsed the proposal in principle, strongly suggesting that the three regard themselves to be counterparts of DJP President No Tae-u, also president of the country.

The PPD, in fact, is giving serious consideration to the idea of installing a senior vice president who would be charged with the task of interfacing with DJP chairman Yun. Even if a meeting were to be held among the "three Kims and one Yun," the gathering would not get beyond the exchange of formalities. The prospect is that talks with Yun would go nowhere, in the long run requiring face-to-face talks to work out political difficulties among the "one No and three Kims" or between the president and the Kims on an individual basis.

A third serious political problem is that the sheer number of intractable issues facing the ruling and opposition camps is greater now than at any previous time in modern Korean history. The problems that all three Kims agree the new Assembly must investigate include the Chon Kyong-hwan Saemaul Movement corruption case, other suspicious 5th Republic incidents, what really happened during the Kwangju incident, and whether or not there was corruption in December's presidential election.

Other issues the opposition intends to push strongly include removing the special agencies, the National Security Planning Agency and the Defense Security Command, from involvement in politics; fully implementing local autonomy; establishing the political neutrality of the military; and amending or abolishing "evil laws."

Although Mr Kim Tae-chung has recently made relatively mild statements to the effect that if the Assembly investigations into what really happened during the Kwangju incident and about Chon family corruption were to impede the Seoul Olympics then these issues could be addressed after the Olympics, the significance of Kim's statements is not yet clear. Political pundits have analyzed his remarks: "I think Kim means that once committees have been established in the Assembly to investigate these issues, then the actual committee work can be delayed until after the Olympics."

What the pundits mean is that Mr Kim has firmly in mind No Tae-u's promise to ask the people for an expression of confidence after the Olympics. Mr Kim may intend to mount a more comprehensive offensive at that time by temporarily postponing Assembly investigations now. He absolutely will not consider postponing establishment of the Assembly special committees themselves.

Many point to these issues as obstacles to the development of true political dialogue. In this regard, the twin promises of the three Kims, "cooperation" and "restraint," will play an increasingly pivotal role.

The votes had barely been counted after the 26 April general elections when the three Kims began displaying direct and indirect signs of once again intending to contend for the presidency. Kim Tae-chung made a statement referring to a "presidential election in the spring of 1989" after the post-Olympic presidential "vote of confidence." Kim Yong-sam emphasized that "the RDP has leaped to the lead among the parties." Kim Chong-pil confidently predicted that his NDRP would become the leading opposition party in the general elections four years hence and win the presidency in the presidential elections to be held in five.

Now that the three Kims have succeeded in returning to the Assembly, their public statements leave no room for doubt that they will spring once again to the task of competing for the presidency—whether the next election is five years away or only one—and that this *de facto* presidential campaign will consistently influence the course of Korean politics.

What this means in simple terms is that the three Kims will cooperate with each other to effectively check the ruling DJP, while at the same time each Kim will fixate on managing the process in such a way as to maximize his party's political clout and his own image with the voters. Nor does anyone doubt that when any Kim surges to the front of the pack the other two will react with powerful moves to restore balance.

Of course, this portends a measure of conflict not only within the opposition camp but also among the three Kims as their actions exceed the agreed orbit of cooperation "consistent with reason" and aimed at "democratic management of politics." As for the relative positions of the three Kims, Mr Kim Tae-chung heads an obdurate opposition party which numbers in its ranks many dissident figures who will insist on pressing for democratization. Mr Kim Yong-sam fancies himself as imbued with the task of putting to practical use the support of the middle class. Since Mr Kim Chong-pil served as a pillar of support for the discredited yusin system, he lags behind his rivals in political morality. Kim is, moreover, obsessed with the idea that he can expand his base of support with calm, reasoned efforts. Yet people wonder how he can come to terms with the general perception that he was one of the parties originally responsible for bringing military government to this land.

As the political parties complete the process of installing new leadership teams, we see these variables as influencing the new era of the "politics of dialogue." And the situation is a murky one indeed.



## Singapore

### **Court Fines Opposition Leader for Defamation** *BK1605133688 Singapore Domestic Service in English* 1100 GMT 16 May 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The High Court has ordered the secretary general of the Singapore United Front, Mr Seow Khee Leng, to pay a total of \$500,000 [Singapore dollars] in damages to the prime minister and 14 other ministers for defamation. Mr Justice F.A. Chua awarded \$250,000 to the prime minister for his case against Mr Seow and another \$250,000 in the case involving the prime minister and 14 cabinet ministers.

The judge said the case clearly called for aggravated damages. He also ordered Mr Seow to pay 8-percent interest on the sum in both cases. Mr Seow has also to pay legal costs.

The judge also issued an injunction to restrain Mr Seow from repeating [words indistinct] remarks. Mr Seow today admitted that he made the defamatory statement in the Chinese dialect during his party's election rally in [name indistinct] in 1984.

In a statement read out in court, Mr Seow laid there was no foundation to any of the disgraceful allegations he made. He agreed that his remarks had caused embarrassment and disturbed the prime minister. He also had unreserved apology and said he was prepared to publish statements in all the major newspapers.

Mr (Tan Kok Suan), representing Mr Lee and the ministers, told the court that since Mr Seow had admitted liability in the statement of fact, the only issue to be decided by the court was the amount of damages. In his submission on this, Mr Tan pointed out that the slanders were vicious, malicious, and an unprovoked attack on the reputation of the prime minister. He stressed the slanders were very grave in that they (?literally) charged the prime minister with corruption and criminal conduct. [passage omitted]

### **Court Dismisses JOURNAL's Appeal** *BK1605120888 Singapore Domestic Service in English* 1100 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] The High Court has dismissed with cost an application by the Dow Jones Publishing Company challenging the government's restriction on the circulation of the *ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL*, AWSJ, in Singapore. In February last year, the JOURNAL was gazetted as a publication engaging in the domestic politics of Singapore under the Newspaper and Printing Press Amendment Act 1986. Its circulation was restricted from 5,000 to 400.

Mr Justice Sinnathuray said the decision whether a foreign publication was or was not engaging in the domestic politics of Singapore was for the minister for communications and information, Dr Yeo Ning Hong, to decide. It was not a court decision. He said if the court was the arbiter, it would be rejecting the power which Parliament had in exclusion given to the minister. He said there was ample fact in the case with the minister to exercise his (?statutory) powers given to him in the act. Mr Justice Sinnathuray said the minister had also taken into consideration only relevant facts of the case before deciding to restrict the JOURNAL's circulation. He added that in the decisionmaking process, the minister had at all times acted fairly. He had given the Journal every opportunity to rectify the grave error in its article on SESDAQ [Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing and Automated Quotation]. Its refusal to rectify the error had eventually led to the restriction order. He also said there was no evidence to suggest that the minister had in any way acted unreasonably as submitted by the JOURNAL.

In the hearing last week, the JOURNAL's lawyer, Queen's Counsel Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, maintained the restriction order was invalid. He said there was nothing done to warrant the exercising of ministerial power. Mr Blom-Cooper also submitted that the minister for communications and information, Dr Yeo Ning Hong, had acted wrongfully in the exercise of his statutory powers in a number of ways.

The JOURNAL issued an appeal against the decision.

## Cambodia

### **Hun Sen Greets SRV Counterpart on Birthday** *BK1605054288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen recently sent a greetings message to SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on his 65th birthday. The message noted:

I am very happy to extend to you my best wishes for your good health, long life, firm strength, and new successes in fulfilling your noble tasks.

I would like to salute you most cordially and highly value the spirit of patriotism, love for the people and the socialist revolution, and proletarian internationalist ideals that you have been pursuing with an aim of broadening and strengthening the militant solidarity between our two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam (?in the interest of) independence, peace, and stability in South-east Asia and the world.

May the relations of fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam as well as between our two Foreign Ministries further strengthen and develop.



**Chea Sim Receives Lao Friendship Delegation**  
*BK1405125988 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 14 May 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 14—Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh on Friday the visiting delegation of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association headed by its president, Chanmi Douangboudi.

Speaking to his Lao guests Chairman Chea Sim described the Lao delegation's visit to Kampuchea as a contribution to the consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries. He informed them of the considerable achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in national construction and defence over the past years.

He reiterated the PRK Government's policy of national reconciliation and its proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue which, he said, are aimed at putting an end to the nine-year long conflict in Kampuchea, and establishing friendly relations with neighbouring countries including Thailand.

In reply, the Lao head delegate highly valued the all-sided development of the Kampuchean revolution, particularly in national defence and in the socioeconomic field.

He attributed these achievements to the correct line of the People Republic of Kampuchea including the policy of national reconciliation and the clemency policy toward misled Kampuchean people.

He wished the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea further consolidation and development.

During its stay here the Lao delegation also visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the Silver Pagoda, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide (Phnom Penh), the Cheung Ek graves and the car-tyre factory (Kandal Province) and Kompong Som city.

It left here the same day after an eight-day visit to Kampuchea.

**Chea Sim Attends Prey Veng KUFNCD Meeting**  
*BK1605061388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 88*

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, attended the first conference of the KUFNCD committee in Peareang District of Prey Veng Province.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim noted that Peareang District had attained all-round progress and changes thanks to the fact that the party, authorities, front, mass organizations, monks, and people strived to overcome all obstacles and took part in the three revolutionary movements for the cause of national defense and construction. In the new revolutionary phase and for the time being, it required the party, authorities, mass organizations, front, and people to pay great attention to vigorously stimulate the three revolutionary movements and the four economic spearheads, particularly the work to firmly strengthen and build villages and communes, thus responding to the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

Comrade Chea Sim added that the authorities in all localities should pay attention to the policy regarding religion and strive more vigorously to stimulate monks' work to create revolutionary achievements, such as in joining the work to build schools and hospitals.

The comrade called on the entire people there to send their sons and husbands to join the armed forces to ensure national defense and people's security and advance toward being able to independently defend the localities, thus ensuring the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers in 1990; and to pay attention to building the Armed Forces, particularly the militia units, ensuring both their quantity and quality. The authorities at all levels should pay attention to effectively implementing the front and rear policies, particularly to quickly help and solve difficulties for families of the fallen and disabled combatants and those who made good service for the revolution.

The comrade also exhorted cadres of all sectors and at all levels to further carry out their tasks vigorously, thus creating greater feats in the preparations to welcome the coming 10th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

Besides attending the first conference of the Peareang District's front committee, Comrade Chea Sim also visited and presented gifts—clothing, scarves, sarongs, and a quantity of medicine—to disabled combatants and 16 families of fallen and disabled combatants in Russei Chuk village of Roka commune and visited militiamen and families of fallen and disabled combatants in Prey Slaloe commune.

Speaking during these meetings, the comrade highly valued the heroic model set by cadres, combatants, and militiamen who always enhance the sense of maintaining firm position in the defense of their localities. The comrade exhorted cadres, combatants, and militiamen to further study and follow the glorious fighting traditions of the heroic Issarak Army and more vigorously enhance the sense of local defense to weaken the enemy even more seriously, thus causing it to lose the mastery and plunging it toward total collapse.

**Transport, Posts 1987 Work Reviewed**  
*BK1505114588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 May 88*

[Station correspondent's feature: "The Domain of Communications, Transport, and Posts in the Second Year of Implementing the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] The fifth party congress clearly stipulated that it is imperative to carry out well all measures destined to ensure security of communication, especially strategic communications lines. For this reason, the whole party and whole armed forces and people have paid close attention to and struggled persistently in vigorously fulfilling tasks on their respective fronts to contribute to expanding and developing the domain of communication, transport, and posts.

Over the past 9 years and more, this element has made all-out efforts to serve the circulation of goods and the people's travel, providing linkage for economic contacts and contributing to production and national defense efforts in a timely manner, helping to bring about the increase in the labor output of society.

In 1987 alone, the comrades in the transportation sector—overland, river, and railroad—proved to be very responsible in pushing forward the transportation work on all fronts, such as transporting materials, equipment, food supplies, and workers in the service of rebuilding and defending the motherland and providing for the livelihood of people living in remote areas. Their endeavors bore great success.

In fact, the comrades in the goods transportation business managed to haul more than 1,136,000 metric tons of merchandise or 267,209,000 metric ton/km, or 114 percent of plan. Compared with the figure of 1986, this was an increase of 35 percent.

The comrades in the passenger transportation business—overland, river, and railroad—succeeded in carrying more than 6,281,000 passengers or 291,243,000 passenger/km, or 111 percent of plan.

The comrades in the longshoring components at the Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, and Kratie ports fulfilled their tasks remarkably well by creating facilities for ships mooring at the ports during the time they await loading and unloading of goods, and in receiving and delivering goods. In particular, in solving major problems concerning warehouse space, they were more successful than in the previous year. At the same time, they raised their managerial skill to a good level and signed new agreements and protocols with foreign maritime companies, in addition to existing ones, as part of the efforts to streamline business. In fact, in 1987, they loaded or unloaded more than 277,483 metric tons of goods, including 198,982 metric tons of imports, 54,089 metric tons of exports, and 24,412 metric tons of local goods.

Moreover, the comrades in the maritime line service staff paid attention to expanding their capability in business management by improving economic contracts and conducting research on methods to register goods and compile documents according to international norms with various foreign shipping companies, thus increasing the efficiency of managerial work. Quantitatively speaking, the comrades fulfilled more than 102 percent of plan, or an increase of 6 percent over 1986. In terms of hard currency, they made a business income of \$9,298, 91,890 rubles, and 72,898 pounds.

In 1987, not only did the comrades in the post and telecommunication service make progress as far as the volume of work was concerned, but they also produced a simultaneous advance in both the managerial and technical work, particularly after the Bayon satellite network was put into service, having earned 95,422 dollars in hard currency. It is remarkable how, since we started running the Bayon ground satellite station, all social contacts with foreign countries and the station's service to both domestic and foreign policy have further heightened the international prestige of the PRK. Moreover, in rendering service to life in the society and thanks to the attention and care of the brothers in the post and telecommunication service, the station is functioning around the clock everyday. Its service includes the relay of TV programs from Moscow for the Cambodian Television Directorate to rebroadcast for the benefit of local viewers.

Because of price fluctuations on the international market, the brothers in the postal service have studied and amended the prices of a number of stamps accordingly, in line with the advice of the Council of Ministers. In handling parcels and letters, the brothers fulfilled 70 percent of plan and in telecommunications, they fulfilled 116 percent after installing 149 new telephone sets.

At the same time, the comrades in the bridge and overland road department also repaired or built many bridges and roads to ensure that goods can reach the localities and the people can travel safely. They conducted major repair work on more than 136 km of national highways, or 99 percent of plan, and surfaced more than 113 km of roads with laterite, or 98 percent of plan. They conducted maintenance work on more than 29 km of national highways and more than 480 meters of bridges, built more than 400 meters of new bridges, resurfaced more than 49,100 square meters of National Route 4 with concrete or asphalt and paved more than 2,860 square meters of the Phnom Penh port compound and more than 5,650 square meters of the ground satellite station compound with concrete or asphalt, or 100 percent of plan. In particular, regarding the railroad construction, the comrades filled the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som line with stone on a total length of 10 km, filled up the national route from Phnom Penh to Battambang with stone, fulfilled 100 percent of the plan to erect shelving ground on the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som line, replaced more than 2,260 ties on the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som line, and repaired 3 bridges, or 100



percent of plan. Concerning repair of accidents, the comrades repaired 28 bridges measuring a total of 587 meters, 4 railroad bridges for a total of 46 meters, 4,764 meters of road, 13 railroad cars, and 4 locomotives.

In addition to their basic work, the comrades also conducted unplanned work such as repairing and paving more than 388,430 square meters of roads, filling 151 km of roads with laterite, and recruiting the people to build more than 2,010 km of roads;

In a number of production units, such as the stone quarries, saw mills, sand and pebble quarries, the "7 January" car repair shop, the Russei Kev dockyard, the railroad workshop, the O Doem machine repair shop, and so on, our workers also deployed maximum efforts to accelerate production and displayed a high sense of ingenuity in repairing and modifying machines and engines for ships and automobiles as well as assembling several new passenger buses to help the domain of communication, transport, and posts make successes for the party and state.

Even more inspirational was the fact that our brothers practiced thrift and showed a great sense of creativity in making a number of machines and tools in service of production without spending any state budget, or spending as little as possible, in exchange for foreign spare parts.

All the achievements made over the past 9 years and more are of great significance if we take into consideration the great havoc caused by the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Pol Pot regime. All these successes cannot be separated from the massive participation of the fraternal communications, transport, and post workers, personnel, and cadres throughout the country who have constantly heightened their sense of militancy to overcome all difficulties and obstacles for the cause of the revolution, nation, motherland, and people. In particular, these victories are possible thanks to the moral and material support of our party and state and the solidarity, cooperation, and assistance of the Vietnamese comrades in arms, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

However, although they have won one victory after another, the comrades are not yet proud of or complacent with their victories, for the revolutionary duties remain considerable, especially the tasks of serving the four economic spearheads and national defense efforts described by the fifth party congress. For this reason, each brother is holding aloft the banner of patriotism and the banner of international solidarity and is always sharpening his valiant determination, defending the revolutionary gains with one hand and holding weapons with the other to crush the enemy who attempts to sabotage the domain of communications, transport, and posts. More particular still, our brothers have pledged to work efficiently and successfully in response to the call of Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who made a speech at the meeting summing up the

1987 work of communication, transport, and posts on 29 March, saying that diligently striving to more vigorously develop the leading and managerial role aiming to push the domain of communications, transport, and posts toward realizing as planned all its immediate tasks in order to correctly implement the resolutions of the fifth national party congress, contributing to successfully restoring and developing the national economy in 1990 constitutes the strategic task of defending and building the motherland, quickly advancing it toward socialism.

**Withdrawal Solution to Vietnamese Food Shortage**  
*BK1405015188 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 88*

["News commentary" entitled: "Only by Withdrawing All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia Will Hanoi Authorities Be Able To Cope With and Solve the Dilemma of Food Shortage in Vietnam That is Currently Becoming More and More Serious"]

[Text] It was reported recently that during the past few weeks, prices of goods in Vietnam rose very quickly, that is more than 1,000 percent of the highest previous rate in Vietnam.

For example, during the last week of April 1988 alone, the black market exchange rate for 1 dollar was 3,000 Vietnamese dong.

At present, the Vietnamese dong has dropped sharply and prices of goods have risen sky-high. In addition to this, the food shortage has increased seriously. This is unprecedented for the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese people in general complain that they had never seen the dong value drop this low nor prices of goods rise this high.

All this has occurred because the Vietnamese leaders have never paid attention to the poor living conditions of the Vietnamese people. They are crazy about their aggressive and expansionist design and think only of continuing their war of aggression against Cambodia—the war that drains more and more of Vietnam's manpower, lives, property, and national budget every day and every year.

The only way to cope with and cure this economic dilemma, which is becoming more and more serious, is for the Hanoi leaders to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and mobilize natural resources, property, national budget, and the Vietnamese people to build the economy and improve the Vietnamese people's livelihood.



**SRV Battalion, 5 Company Positions Attacked**  
*BK1505024088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 May 88*

[Text] On 8 and 9 May, our National Army attacked and wiped out six Vietnamese positions, including a battalion and five company positions, at Stoeng Kach, near Rong and Koy hills, on Pailin battlefield. We killed 38 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 31 others, altogether 69 casualties; destroyed 72 assorted guns, including 9 B-40 rocket launchers, 12 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 3 RPD's, 46 AK's, 2 ammunition depots, 1 depot storing 110 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; seized 44 assorted guns, including 1 60-mm mortar, 6 B-40 rocket launchers, 9 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 RPK's, 26 AK's, 114 B-40 rockets, 20 B-41 rockets, 47 cases of AK ammunition, and some war materiel; and freed 14 Cambodian soldiers.

**Laos**

**People's Council Election Preparations Continue**

**Secretariat Issues Instructions**

*BK1305133588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 May 88*

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee Secretariat recently issued an instruction to all provincial and city municipal party committees and committees responsible for organizations attached to the party Central Committee on supervision and guidance for the people's council elections at various levels throughout the country.

Regarding the direction for the elections, the instruction says:

1. Extensively and profoundly launch political life campaigns throughout the entire party, Army, and people with a view to making them profoundly understand the fifth resolution of the fourth party Central Committee, the law on the elections of people's councils, and other documents that profoundly serve the elections, to widely encourage democratic movements.
2. Closely combine the consolidation and rearrangement of party and state organizational apparatuses, mass organizations, and specialized organizations with the election of people's councils at each level.
3. Organize the people's council elections at the provincial and city municipal levels and the Supreme People's Council election at the central level only after the people's council elections at the district level are completed and lessons on elections at this level are reviewed.
4. Party committees must appropriately guide and direct people's council elections at their own levels in accordance with practical conditions in their respective localities. The most important thing is that they must guide

the Lao Front for National Construction, mass organizations such as youth, women, and trade unions, economic and cultural organizations, and national defense and public security maintenance organizations to consider and make public the political qualifications of candidates running in elections.

As for political qualifications, the candidates must maintain a line of thinking that explicitly distinguishes friends from foes, and a certain ability level for implementing the line and policies of the party and state. Regarding candidates' abilities, it is certain that the abilities of the candidates at the provincial level may be less than those of the candidates at the central level, while those of the candidates at the district level may be considerably less than those of the candidates at the provincial level. But, their political qualifications must be of the same standard.

People's councils at various levels should also have representatives with uniform qualifications in the political field representing the people of each tribe. The number of representatives for each people's council at the district level must be no less than 15 and no more than 25. The number of representatives for each people's council at the provincial or city municipal level must be no less than 27 and no more than 45.

With regard to organizing for concrete implementation, the instruction notes:

1. Encourage all citizens to widely take part in the political life campaigns on this occasion by using party units as the basis. The purpose is to train and nourish the people's sense of self-mastery and abilities, educate and train the people to maintain a sense of citizens' obligations, and guarantee correct democratic practices in the elections in accordance with the law and genuinely in conformity with the new viewpoints.
2. The national-level election committee is authorized to coordinate with the provincial and city municipal party standing committees in setting up election committees at the provincial, city municipal, and district levels, fixing and making decisions on election zones and polling stations, and dividing candidates for each election zone. They must also coordinate in the guidance of administrations and election committees at the provincial, city municipal, and district levels to prepare places for polling stations, ballot boxes, and materials for use in the elections. They must also estimate the budgets for the elections. The election committees at various levels must take responsibility for the elections right from the beginning until the completion of the elections.
3. Measures must be put forth to guarantee public security throughout the election period and to check deceitful and slanderous propaganda by enemies and ill-intentioned elements against our elections, in particular their schemes to create disturbances and other sabotage and subversive activities.

4. After completion of the elections at district, provincial, and city municipal levels, inaugural ordinary sessions of the people's councils at these levels must be held immediately, in accordance with the spirit of Law No 101/OCCOM [Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, dated 31 July 1978, on the establishment of the people's councils and people's administrative committees at various levels. As for the forms and methods of holding the inaugural ordinary sessions of the people's councils at each level, separate documents on them will be issued later.

The times fixed for the elections are as follows:

1. The election of district-level people's councils throughout the country must be completed in the second quarter of 1988.

2. After completion of the election at the district level, the party committees are authorized to coordinate with the administrative committees and the election committees in preparing for the people's council elections at the provincial and city municipal levels and the Supreme People's Council election at the central level in the fourth quarter of 1988.

3. With regard to the times and dates for elections at the provincial, city municipal, and district levels throughout the country, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers, and the national-level election committee will coordinate in fixing them in detail. However, the election days must be holidays—Sundays, and the election at each level must be unitedly and simultaneously organized at the same time and on the same day throughout the country.

#### **People Urged To Participate**

BK1605161588 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 16 May 88

[Editorial: "For the Glorious Success of the Nation's Historic Elections"]

[Text] As everyone knows full well, in the near future the elections of the people's councils at various levels throughout the country will be successively held, beginning at the district level up to the provincial, city municipal, and central levels. This is another political event of historic significance to be held in our country. It marks the development of and advancement toward a new quality of political society in our country. After the people's councils at various levels are elected, they will become an important condition for us to expedite the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks of our party: to defend the country and to build socialism; because the people's councils will act as representatives of the people in following and reviewing the performance of duties by the administrations at their respective levels. The people's councils will make recommendations for enhancing

the interests and safeguarding and strengthening the socialist democratic rights of the people in the overall process of development of our country and of the entire world.

To make the historic elections in our country successful in accordance with the goals and great expectations set forth, the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat issued an instruction to all provincial and city municipal party committees and committees responsible for the organizations attached to the center throughout the country, encouraging all sectors concerned at all levels to firmly grasp their duties, roles, and responsibilities to efficiently fulfill the tasks entrusted by the higher levels. The instruction points out that, first of all, the party committees must correctly and firmly grasp the goals and expectations of the elections of the people's councils at various levels. The elections per se are an extensive political and ideological campaign among the people of all strata, aimed at enhancing their socialist democratic rights under the party's leadership and guidance. If these elections are well prepared and executed, the people's representatives selected will be formed into people's councils and political organizations of good quality able to effectively perform their duties, in the name of the people, in all spheres of work during their 5-year tenure.

To effectively elect the people's councils at various levels, the following guidelines should be followed: a political campaign must be extensively and profoundly launched among the entire party, Army, and people aimed at making them to appreciate the fifth resolution adopted by the fourth party Central Committee and the law on the elections of the people's councils, as well as various other documents related to the elections. We must closely combine and link the consolidation and reorganization of party and state organizations, mass organizations, and specialized organizations to the elections of the people's councils at each level to ensure the enhancement of the socialist democratic rights and to make practical elections guidelines for each election zone and level. For example, we must be able to determine the appropriate levels of capabilities and the standards of knowledge of the candidates for each zone, district, rural area, plain, and mountainous area at the district, provincial, and central levels. But certainly, their political standards must be in alignment; this means that they must possess the clear-cut class stand of the laboring people.

In organizing the actual implementation of these goals, all party units must act as a core in mobilizing and encouraging all voters to cast their ballots to select their own representatives in an extensive and thorough manner in conformity with the new period of development in our country. The national-level committee must closely coordinate with the provincial and capital municipal party committees in forming the committees for holding the elections at the city municipal, provincial, and district levels; designating and defining election zones and voting stations; and dividing election candidates for each



zone. At the same time, it must supervise the administrations and committees in charge of holding the elections at the provincial, city municipal, and district levels in preparing voting stations, ballot boxes, and equipment for the elections. It must determine the expenditures needed for holding the elections. All this is aimed at ensuring security, countering slanderous propaganda campaigns launched by the enemies, ensuring justice, and making the elections successful.

As for the election dates, the parties concerned must strive to fulfill the goals set forth. That is, the election at the district level must be completed within the second quarter of this year and the next higher levels within the fourth quarter.

It is certain that glorious success can be attained for the elections only if preparations are well made by all party levels concerned and by the masses, who must participate in the elections with a great sense of awareness. This event will mark a sign of development in our nation on the path of defending the country and building socialism, in general, and in putting into practice the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the resolutions adopted at the fifth plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee, in particular.

**Lovansai Addresses Seminar on Elections**  
*BK1205104688 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0859 GMT 12 May 88

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 (KPL)—A four-day seminar on general elections was successfully closed here yesterday. The seminar, presided by Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the National Electoral Committee, was attended by more than 100 electoral officials.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Sisomphon Lovansai pointed out that the general elections are linked to the restructuring of the state machinery. The most important thing in the general elections he said, is to consolidate democratic right of people, to select outstanding individuals of all ethnicities in the country to the state administration at all levels to make the state machinery as a genuine instrument that serves the interests of the people.

Speaking about the elections of the administrative committees at district level, Sisomphon Lovansai said, this executive body is also an instrument for the economy, national defence, security, social and cultural matters as well as planning and working out the grass-roots budgets.

**PASASON Editorial on Business Expansion**  
*BK1205084588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 7 May 88

[PASASON 7 May editorial: "Take Full Initiative in Determining the Direction of Business Expansion"]

[Text] In compliance with the Council of Ministers' resolution No 48 dated 20 February 1987 and in order to modify the economic management mechanism, 186 out

of 377 state enterprises in all parts of the country, by the end of 1987, have completely switched to the socialist accounting system while some of them have become model enterprises and taken the initiative in determining the direction of their business production expansion. Because we have not yet totally eliminated the bureaucratically centralized and state-financing mechanism or shifted to business mechanism, state enterprises are unable to truly exercise the right to business autonomy. One of the requirements for the genuine autonomy in business production of enterprises is the full initiative in determining the direction of the expansion of their business production. Through relying on the orientations, collective plans of actions of respective state agencies and components, enterprises must take full initiatives in exploring and broadening the markets for purchasing materials and equipment and distributing their products, and exploit their potentials to determine the direction of their business production expansion. In so doing, special attention must be paid to the following points: To create their own potentials, each enterprise may produce many kinds of goods in which some can be regarded as major products which are newly invented or modified with good quality and in sufficient market demand. In other words, the demand for such products must be steady or increase while the production and modification of the said major products are achieved through application of modern science and technology by qualified experts and technicians. More importantly, we must make use of specialists who have wide knowledge in domestic and foreign markets and experiences in economic field. Generally speaking, our cadres have very little knowledge in marketing economics, particularly in dealing with international markets. Therefore, cadres must decide to learn from professionals of the old capitalist regime, scientists, and technicians who are specialized in their fields; many of them want, in good faith, to make a contribution to the country.

To effectively implement a self-mastery system requires all enterprises to take full initiative in modifying their management of internal affairs in which two important issues are as follows: 1) Rationally reorganize the production and work force by applying the business accounting system with every individual, team, and agency. Immediate tasks include auditing, assessing property, then assigning the responsibility of taking care of the property to workers in each team and unit, and paying salaries in accordance with production and contractual bases in engaging in labor. 2) Reorganize management mechanism and personnel so as to ensure compactness, effectiveness, and competence while collectively implementing step by step the right to self-mastery and self-management by working people. Conditions must be created to enable the working people to participate in formulating enterprises' plans and salary scales.

At this stage, we might resort to the opinion of the general public in appointing management cadres. At the same time, we must pay our special attention to mobilizing and organizing the material and moral foundations so that workers are eager to practice, upgrade their



professional expertise and take part in various skill competitions. We must realize that competent enterprises must know how to screen for, build, nurture, and honor skilled cadres, technicians, and specialists. These are the ways to implement the business autonomy system in all enterprises which will enable the latter to step forward to take full initiative in determining the direction of the expansion of their business production.

**Afghan Accord, Economic Renewal Assessed**  
*BK1605112588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 10 May 88

[Unattributed commentary: "Broaden and Consolidate the Economic Network in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the signing of the Geneva accord on the political settlement of the Afghan problem, which has been effectively implemented, demonstrates a new political thinking ensuring a complete end to the bloodshed among the Afghan people in their country and the fulfillment and broadening of the national reconciliation among the political forces to build a future with genuine peace.

Parallel to the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, economic development has also been strengthened. In fact, there are quite a number of large industrial plants in Afghanistan which have been built with assistance from the USSR. Also, to further consolidate the production network in an extensive manner and to promote production by the private sectors by providing them with facilities for carrying out business enterprises in accordance with the law, article 25 of the draft constitution of Afghanistan stipulates that private capitalists have the right to undertake private business operations, the right to invest in establishing industrial plants, and the right to set up business branches and transport companies. However, all this must be carried out in accordance with the state laws. Late last year, a total of 133 industrial plants, companies, and production bases were owned and operated by the private sector. Moreover, Afghan capitalists are also authorized to co-invest with foreign companies and to invest in foreign countries. [passage omitted]

**Briefs**

**Agreement With Thai Company**

Vientiane, May 16 (KPL)—A draft agreement and a protocol on joint investment between the State Enterprise for Construction and Shipping and Vorasit Company Limited of Thailand were signed here on May 14. The draft agreement stipulates that the two sides will jointly invest in goods transport, road and housing construction, rubber plantation for export. The State Enterprise for Construction and Shipping will, among others, prepare detailed documents for the investment, land clearing for the rubber tree plantation. The Thai company is to provide its partner with technicians, mechanical means

for bridge and road construction, transport vehicles and equipment for a sawmill to be installed in Vientiane. The company is also responsible for technique for rubber tree plantation and marketing. [Text] [BK1605103988 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 16 May 88]

**Thai Trade Fair Planned**

Vientiane, May 16 (KPL)—More than 50 persons of Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Municipality, on May 14 took part in voluntary community work dealing with preparing the site for a trade fair in Xieng Khouang Park. The trade fair between the Lao Hatsaifong and Thai Nong Khai District is scheduled to be held soon. The participants in this voluntary work will also asphalt 4 km of the road linking Tha Deua and Xieng Khouang villages. [Text] [BK1605102888 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 16 May 88]

**Philippines**

**Bases Accord Said 'Unconstitutional'**  
*HK1605073188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 16 May 88 p 5

["Speaking Out" Column by Jose N. Nolleto: "Bases Agreement Unconstitutional, Null and Void"]

[Text] I have been reading practically all the articles on the R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Bases Agreement in all newspapers and periodicals for the past several months and I am saddened by the fact that the issue of unconstitutionality of the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement was not at all discussed.

It was the late Senator Jose W. Diokno who first raised the issue of unconstitutionality and illegality per se of the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement. Commissioner Edmundo Garcia and I adopted the Diokno opinion and raised the same before the Members of the 1986 Constitutional Commission, generating heated debates between myself and Commissioners Blas Ople and Florenz Regalado. In the present House of Representatives, it was Congressman Raul Roco who raised the Diokno opinion.

It is a very fundamental rule that an unconstitutional agreement which is void from the beginning cannot be subject to ratification and the right to raise the issue of illegality of an agreement does not prescribe.

Historical facts support our valid contention that the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement is null and void from the beginning for being violative of the 1935 Constitution.

The U.S. Congress passed the Hare-Hawes Cutting Bill on January 17, 1933. The bill provided for a ten-year transition period for the grant of Philippine independence. The bill likewise granted the U.S. President an authority to retain military and naval bases in our country, even after independence.

The Philippine Legislature rejected the Hare-Hawes Cutting Bill in a concurrent Resolution No. 46 dated October 17, 1933 for several reasons among which, that "the military, naval and other reservations provided in said Act are inconsistent with our independence, violative of our national dignity and are subject to misunderstanding."

President Manuel Luis Quezon headed a Philippine Independence Mission to Washington to negotiate for more favorable terms. Quezon, in his memoirs, recalled that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself agreed with him that the maintenance of American military reservations after independence would certainly make that independence farcical.

On March 24, 1934, President Roosevelt approved the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Our Philippine Congress gave its imprimatur to the said law on May 1, 1934. While the Tydings-McDuffie Law was a virtual reproduction of the Hare-Hawes Cutting Act, it contained a very basic change with respect to the American bases in our country. It deleted the Hare-Hawes Cutting Bill provision for the "retention of bases and other reservations" but it authorized retention of naval reservations and fueling stations *only for a period of two years* after grant of independence to the Philippines.

The Tydings-McDuffie Law which was referred to as the Philippine Independence Act contained a provision (Sec 10 (8) thereof) authorizing the President of the United States to renegotiate with the Philippine Government to settle controversial matters concerning the naval bases not later than the two-year period aforesaid. It also provided (in Section 11 thereof) for the "perpetual neutralization of the Philippine Islands."

It is most important to note that the 1935 Constitutional Convention incorporated all the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law in the 1935 Constitution which was duly ratified by the Filipino people. The conclusion then is inevitable that the provision of retention of naval reservations and fueling stations only for two years (therefore up to 1948) was made part and parcel of the 1935 Constitution.

It is interesting to note that when World War II broke out, President Quezon pleaded to President Roosevelt to grant immediate independence to the Philippines and to withdraw all its military bases from our country, the purpose being to save our country from devastation.

The U.S. Congress passed Resolution No. 93 authorizing the U.S. President, after negotiations with the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, to retain or acquire military bases in our country.

Resolution No. 4 of July 28, 1945, by our Philippine Congress authorized the Commonwealth President to negotiate with the U.S. President on military bases,

ostensibly "to ensure the territorial integrity of the Philippines, the mutual protection of the Philippines and the U.S. and the maintenance and protection of peace in the Pacific."

It is most important to note that neither Resolution No. 93 or Resolution No. 4 was submitted to our people for ratification and therefore could not appropriately amend the 1935 Constitution.

It was March 14, 1947 that the Military Bases Agreement (the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement) was entered into... at a time when our leaders, in great want of American aid to rehabilitate our country, had no choice but to accede to the onerous terms of the said agreement.

While the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement was ratified by our Senate, it was not ratified by the U.S. Senate. Our ratification of said Agreement does not validate it because the Agreement suffers from constitutional infirmity. It was, in the words of Commissioner Edmundo Garcia, "a historical aberration."

In conclusion, I would like to vigorously assert that the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement, being patently violative of the Tydings-McDuffie Act that formed part and parcel of the 1935 Constitution, is null and void. All official acts of our previous leaders relative to the said agreement will not stop us from raising the issue of unconstitutionality of the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement because our State represented by the Philippine Government cannot be stopped by the illegal acts of its officers. A void agreement cannot be the object of ratification and is not subject to prescription. No provision of the Agreement can be validly invoked to seek extension thereof. The 1987 Constitution is clear that the agreement (existing in fact but not valid) shall terminate in 1991.

Negotiations on the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement should center upon the liquidation of the American bases in our country. I would concede that during the period of liquidation, the Aquino administration may take steps to enter into a treaty with the U.S. Government on the maintenance of bases in our country subject to ratification thereof by our Senate and U.S. Senate, and to approval of our people when so required by the Congress.

I hope and trust that Secretary Manglapus will boldly articulate before the American panel our valid stand that the R.P.-U.S. Bases Agreement is null and void and must terminate in 1991 as mandated by the 1987 Constitution. This is called for by our adherence to the rule of law.

**Study Shows 'Alternative' Uses of Clark Base**  
*HK1605092288 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
16 May 88 p 24

[By Patricia Adversario]

[Text] Using the 500-hectare Clark Air Base site for industrial and agricultural purposes could provide the Philippines up to twice more income than what the local

economy derives from allowing the Americans exclusive use of this overseas air facility, a preliminary study from a private research group revealed.

An annual \$200 million-\$300 million in revenues from the base site could be realized should its conversion into an industrial estate for small-and medium-scale industries turns full steam by the third or fourth year, Jose Mario I. Cuyegkeng, senior economist of the economic forecasting unit of the Center for Research and Communication (CRC) said.

The study based the estimates on the assumption that the U.S. will remove all improvements made at the base since an agreement on retaining these improvements has yet to be made.

Cuyegkeng, with Carmelo H. Enriquez, graduate staff-member of the CRC industrial economics program, in their policy paper titled "Alternative Uses to the U.S. Bases" said the figure of \$200 million-\$300 million is more than the annual \$147 million the U.S. pumps into the local economy for the continued presence of its largest overseas air base here.

The two economists identified the following as "most viable" industries (based on supply and demand factors): food processing, sugar and coffee processing; manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leathercraft, wood and wood products; metal-working and production of gifts and houseware.

Most of these industries are labor-intensive and involve small and medium enterprises. Heavy industries which could later take advantage of the essential services and infrastructure already available include fertilizer, cement, chemicals, beverage, fabricated metals, paper and paper products, pharmaceuticals and semiconductors.

The Clark site is "ideal," said Cuyegkeng. He and Enriquez see a "big domestic demand especially for consumer goods."

Developing the 500-hectare site facility will cost an estimated \$233 million.

Assuming that key conditions for a stable investment climate—i.e., the labor and the insurgency problem are well under control—investments from Europe and other ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries will still continue to flow, said Cuyegkeng.

"The Philippines is a good area for bullish expectations even if the bases are no longer here," said Cuyegkeng, who is for a gradual phaseout of the bases.

The CRC Economist also "expects trade will still be unrestrained for Europe and other ASEAN countries."

Prospects are even brighter for the agricultural sector, Cuyegkeng said. Both economists see this sector as the one which could help soften the immediate adverse effects of the bases pullout.

Based on a soil survey, the base area is conducive to the production of the following crops: rice, sugarcane, corn, fruits and vegetables.

Part of Clark can also be used for livestock production, the CRC study said. It noted that Central Luzon is among the top producers of livestock and poultry, ranking second in hog production and accounting for 21 percent of national output. It ranks second and third in chicken and duck production, respectively. Cattle and goat-raising also offer attractive opportunities.

Cuyegkeng and Enriquez said a combination of these two inputs at a short gestation period of two years will already yield \$112-million—\$116 million a year at current prices.

Both are confident that the conversion output from the Subic Base is even more than that for Clark, although figures are not available yet.

The entire Central Luzon area and Metro Manila are two prime markets for Clark's products. The area's proximity to the "primal growth center" of the country makes agriculture more attractive, the CRC study noted.

Other prospective markets are parts of Regions II (Cagayan Valley), III (Central Luzon) and some parts of Region I (Ilocos). The two authors said they still have to come up with figures for the export market.

The annual yield may be slightly lower than the \$147 million annual income flow from Clark but this amount would certainly help minimize the loss of \$147 million a year as a result of the Clark pullout, said Enriquez.

#### Survey Shows Support for Bases Retention

HK1605105188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
14 May 88 pp 1, 13

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] The Filipinos are overwhelmingly in favor of the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, a nationwide opinion survey conducted by the Ateneo de Manila University from Jan. 25 to March 5 this year showed yesterday.

On whether they favor the removal of the U.S. bases, only three percent of the country's 55 million population answered yes through 2,000 respondents selected by stratified, random sampling in Metro Manila, the rest of Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao.



In Metro Manila, where the people are more aware of the crucial issues than those in the rest of the country, the respondents favored the retention of the U.S. bases. This was also the consensus of those asked in the rural and urban areas of Luzon and Visayas.

Only Mindanao's urban folk turned in an eight percent affirmative response to the removal of the U.S. bases.

Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas, president of the Ateneo University; Dr. Wilfredo Arce of Ateneo's socio-anthropology department, Dr. Alan Ortiz of the economics department, and Jean Illo of the Institute of Philippine Culture, who explained the results of the survey to a select audience from the government, the private sector, and the media, did not cite the reasons for the overwhelming vote for the retention of U.S. bases.

Someone in the audience said, however, that the overwhelming vote for the retention of the bases could be attributed to the pro-American leaning of the Filipinos and the threat of communism.

On the issue of Mindanao autonomy, particularly the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement which the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), headed by Nur Misuari, said should be respected, only 31 percent of the respondents answered yes.

None of those asked on the issue of Mindanao autonomy in Metro Manila, Luzon, and the Visayas gave an answer.

Only those asked in the urban and rural areas of Mindanao gave a 50 percent answer in favor of Mindanao autonomy or the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

"Obviously, only those from the South are in favor of Mindanao autonomy as provided for under the new Constitution," those who attended the briefing said.

On whether the Aquino administration can bring about a more peaceful society, 68 percent of the respondents believe the government is capable, while 24 percent is dissatisfied with the manner the administration is doing its job.

Thus, 26 percent of the country's population is dissatisfied with the state of discipline of the military and the rebel soldiers. Fifty-six percent of the respondents are satisfied with the present situation, while 13 percent are undecided.

On the overall performance of President Aquino, 76 percent of the respondents said it is doing all right, and only 12 percent are dissatisfied.

Among the members of the Cabinet, those with the highest approval ratings are Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, 76 percent, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, 72 percent; Education Secretary Lourdes R. Quisumbing, 70 percent; and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, 70 percent.

Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon got a 61 percent approval rating, with 16 percent of the country's population dissatisfied with his performance.

**Aquino Says Aid Package Not Tied to Base Issue**  
BK1705061888 Manila PNA in English 0544 GMT  
17 May 88

[Text] Manila, May 17 (PNA/OANA)—President Corazon C. Aquino Monday said her government is accepting a 10 billion dollar international aid package being worked out by the United States and other allies but this should not be tied to the U.S. bases issue.

The Philippines, she said, would continue to seek for bigger compensation for the last remaining two years (1989-91) U.S. military facilities would be allowed in Philippine bases.

The U.S. is currently giving 180 million dollars a year compensation to the Philippines for the use of two big bases and other smaller military installations by U.S. forces in the country.

This forms part of the 1947 Military Bases Agreement signed between the two countries after the Second World War. The agreement is due to expire in 1991 but the Philippine Government remained uncommitted on whether to extend or terminate the agreement.

The 10 billion dollars poly-sectoral mini Marshall Plan being worked out by the U.S. should not be tied with the bases issue, currently under review by the two sides, President Aquino said after meeting with her Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Manglapus arrived Monday from the U.S. and Europe. He said the plan is now becoming clearer unlike a few months ago when it was simply a U.S. congressional initiative.

Other U.S. and Philippines allies being tapped to contribute to the aid package, however, want that they themselves should determine what areas they want to contribute, thus the term poly-sectoral approach, Manglapus said.

West Germany, for instance, is interested in a straight economic development program, Netherlands in agrarian reform and Japan, debt reduction, he said.

Manglapus reported that the U.S. Executive Branch is pushing the plan and has been sending officials to other governments to discuss it. He said assistant secretary of state for East Asia, has been travelling to different countries to discuss the plan.

Meanwhile, Manglapus said he would never allow the U.S. or other allies to use the poly-sector plan as a bargaining chip in the ongoing review of the bases agreement.

Manglapus heads the Philippine panel while U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas Platt heads the U.S. panel.

The foreign secretary said he was aware of the U.S. Government's position that it cannot afford additional compensation because of budgetary problems. That's all up to the U.S. If they can afford it, they can stay, if not they should go.

**Aquino Talks on Weekly Radio Program**  
*HK1605065988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 15 May 88*

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

*HK1605065988* [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 15 May carries a 50-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"]. During the program President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in while others are relayed by the moderator.

In response to a question asked by a lawyer from Baguio City on the formation of a new political group, the president says: "Thank you, Attorney Joaquin Fernandez, for your question. As you all know, we live in a democratic society. And in a democracy, everybody is free to form their own parties as long as they do not go against the law. Everybody is free to voice out their opinions and sentiments. In fact, this is guaranteed in our Constitution. And the Constitution also guarantees the freedom of speech and the right of people to form associations for purposes not contrary to law. Messrs Zobel, Laurel, Enrile, and others who joined this group are just exercising their freedom of speech and right to form associations and groups. In fact, we do encourage people to voice out their sentiments, because democracy can only exist if the people are not afraid to exercise their freedom within the limits set by law."/

Marcelo Viray of Olongapo City asks about the cabinet reorganization. President Aquino replies that the reorganization took place recently during the local elections and that many cabinet members ran as candidates. She cites as examples Senate President Jovito Salonga, who used to be the Presidential Commission for Good Government chairman, and Speaker Ramon Mitra, who formerly was agriculture secretary.

Regarding the speculation that Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig will be appointed justice secretary, the president expresses her satisfaction with Macaraig's performance and states that he will remain in the post.

The president notes rumors that Justice Secretary Ordoñez will be appointed Supreme Court associate justice, but she says that Justice Leo Miguel Guia was the one approved by the Judicial and Bar Council.

Mrs Aquino says that "the cabinet reorganization was not done arbitrarily. These officials are retained as long as they show good performance. Besides, it takes time to learn the job."

President Aquino also answers listeners' questions on the creation of informal schools, the improvement of the media, additional funds for unfinished irrigation projects, and fostering sports development programs as a way to fight drug addiction.

The program ends with a replay of two of the president's recent speeches, one in Iloilo City during the Rural Bankers Convention and the other on the occasion of the 4th Catholic Women's League at the Philippine International Convention Center.

**Aquino Names New Ombudsman To Try Graft Cases**  
*HK1605115388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 May 88 pp 1, 7*

[By L. Romero and J. Esplanada]

[Excerpt] President Aquino yesterday named former Associate Justice Conrado Vazquez as the new ombudsman to ensure the prosecution of some 5,000 graft cases filed with the Office of the Tanodbayan.

Appointed deputy to the 74-year-old Vazquez was former Court of Appeals Justice Jose Colayco, 75.

Before the new appointments, fears were raised that the prosecution of the graft cases filed with the Tanodbayan would be delayed.

The position of ombudsman became vacant when the Supreme Court stripped erstwhile Tanodbayan Raul Gonzalez of his powers to investigate and prosecute cases and relegated him to the position of special prosecutor. As special prosecutor, the high court said, Gonzales can only investigate and prosecute upon the authority of a new ombudsman.

The court decision was contained in a resolution that annulled the graft case filed against former Antique Gov. Enrique Zaldivar. [passage omitted]

**30 June Convention To Form 'Umbrella Party'**  
*HK1405051588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0400 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Steps are being taken to speed up the merger of pro-administration groups. Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr announced that a convention has been scheduled for 30 June to form an umbrella party composed of all pro-Aquino organizations.

At the same time, Mitra announced his nomination of Representative Oscar Orbos as secretary general of Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas—Power of the Nation].

The party is expected to meet on Monday. Mitra was elected president of Lakas ng Bansa, the largest pro-administration party in the country.

**Aquino Meets With Regional Officials**  
*HK1705062388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0400 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] President Cory Aquino held her fourth meeting with representatives from various regions this morning. She met with congressmen from Region 8 and asked them to launch development programs. Sel Baesa has the details.

[Begin recording] In her dialogue with the Region 8 representatives, the president gave assurances that her office will support programs geared toward upgrading the region's living standards. This meeting was the fourth held by the president with officials from various regions in the country. The president decried the slow progress of some regions while, at the same time, praising the officials who have been exerting their best efforts to improve conditions.

Around noontime, the president met with [name indistinct] of the FRG. [end recording]

**Panel Approves CARP 10-Year Implementation**  
*HK1705070188 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
17 May 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] A 10-year period for implementing the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] has been agreed upon by the CARP conference committee, Senator Heherson Alvarez, Senate panel head, said yesterday.

Alvarez said this was the only issue agreed upon by the 22-man committee tasked to reconcile the CARP bills of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The committee started talks yesterday on the priorities in the implementation of CARP.

Reporting on the progress of the talks, Alvarez said they are now "in the process of pinpointing which is going to belong to the first phase of the implementation." Schedule [subhead]

Rep. Ronaldo Zamora (Independent, San Juan-Mandaluyong), House panel head, said the committee members yesterday agreed in principle to the following schedule of priorities:

—Phase 1 shall include private agricultural lands including rice and corn land covered by Presidential Decree No. 27 and lands voluntarily offered for CARP's implementation under House Bill No. 400 and Senate Bill No. 249 (these include abandoned, idle, foreclosed, sequestered, voluntarily offered, and voluntarily transferred lands);

—Phase 2 will cover all classes of public agricultural lands such as arable lands, alienable and disposable lands, lands suitable for cultivation, etc.; and

—Phase 3 will cover all other private agricultural lands not included in Phase 1.

Phase 1 lands total about 1.3 million hectares.

Phase 1 shall be undertaken until 1991 from the date of effectivity of the CARP law, Zamora said.

Zamora made it clear that all of the agreements were only made "in principle" and that the actual language of the provisions has yet to be finalized.

Alvarez said the committee has not concluded anything on "other forms of private agricultural lands, but the principle is that this can be merged within the time frame of the first phase."

It may be possible, he said, "that in 1989 or 1990, distribution of lands 50 hectares and above can be started."

"We are going to give priority to tenanted land," he added.

Alvarez enumerated the following considerations in determining the schedule of implementation; resource consideration, political consideration and organizational capacity.

On the period of implementation, Senator Ernesto Maceda said a subcommittee composed of Senator Edgardo Angara and Rep. Raul Roco (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Camarines Sur) has been tasked to "come up with a better definition of when are the starting periods, when are the ending periods, specially in relation to what type of lands, size of land, etc. will be distributed. Retention Limit [subhead]

Meanwhile, the conference committee will discuss today the House panel report on the retention limit.



Zamora said the committee has earlier agreed in principle to a retention limit ranging from a minimum of three hectares to a maximum of seven hectares for each farmer-beneficiary of the CARP.

It was earlier reported that a compromise retention limit of six hectares will be passed by the conference committee. Zamora neither confirmed nor denied this report, except to say that "six seems to be a good number."

**Columnist on Ramos' 1992 Presidential Hopes**  
*HK1605110588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 16 May 88 p 4*

["In Touch" column by Wilson Bailon: "Will We See Another Magsaysay in Ramos?"]

[Text] President Aquino reiterated her decision not to seek reelection in 1992 during a meeting with a group of senators last Monday. When a senator commented that the U.S. military bases would be a major issue in the next presidential elections, Mrs Aquino reportedly quipped, half in earnest and half in jest, "Problema na ninyo yan." ["That is your problem"]

There is no mistaking the President's wish to serve only for one term. Time and again she has said that she would serve only as a transition president.

Ironically, it is precisely Mrs Aquino's inherent distaste for power and the ways of Philippine politics that has become a major source of her continuing and immense popularity. Her image as a sincere, honest and dedicated non-politician president is not lost on the citizenry, whose contempt for over-ambitious politicians is matched only by their affection for Mrs Aquino. The President's performance rating of 76 percent, as gleaned from a nationwide survey last February, is clear indication that her honeymoon with the people is far from over.

Whether the President's popularity will hold until 1992 is as much a personal concern for Mrs Aquino as it is for politicians eyeing Malacanang. This is especially true for those among Mrs Aquino's allies who harbor presidential ambitions. The fate of officials closely identified with the President, particularly Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr, is directly tied to the outcome of Mrs Aquino's love affair with the people.

Her success is as much the success of Ramos, for instance, who has been a loyal and trusted ally of Mrs Aquino, particularly in staving off Rightist coup attempts. The same is true for Mitra, who, more than Sente President Jovito Salonga, is the President's chief political lieutenant and chief supporter in Congress.

No doubt Ramos and Mitra as well as the other presidential hopefuls are fully aware of this. By dispensing the duties of their respective posts creditably and by working hard at being Aquino loyalists, Ramos and Mitra are laying the groundwork for their political future.

It appears to be a sound decision for two reasons: They can use their positions to reach out to more people and thus boost their political stock, and at the same time attach their names to that of Mrs Aquino's, thereby basking in her popularity. Already we have heard stories about Ramos' field visits during which he would pose with barrio folk for souvenir photos. A week or two later, the barrio folk would get copies of the photos with a personalized note from the defense secretary.

The current imperative is for Ramos and Mitra to build their respective political machineries if they are to inch closer to the presidency. Mitra has an overwhelming edge in this area by virtue of his being leader of the 200-man House of Representatives and president of the biggest political party, Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas—power of the nation].

Not even Salonga's seven-man Liberal Party group in the Senate can approximate Mitra's political machinery. Vice President Salvador Laurel, Salonga, and Senators Juan Ponce Enrile, Ernesto Maceda and Aquilino Pimentel Jr may all have a national constituency on paper, but even that pales in comparison to Mitra's political spread.

But all is not lost for the other hopefuls, particularly Ramos, who has emerged as the most potent rival of Mitra. Ramos' greatest handicap at the moment is the absence of a machinery which could launch his political bid. If he decides to pursue the path to the presidency, Ramos must early enough choose a political party to affiliate with, or set up a new party.

Mitra, a known ally of the kingmaker himself, Rep Jose "Peping" Cojuangco, has launched an all-out effort to merge Lakas ng Bansa and PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party—strength of the nation] and put up a single Cory party. This is undoubtedly designed to isolate the other pro-Administration parties, principally the LP. As the next presidential elections approach and Mrs Aquino distances herself further from partisan politics, the merged Lakas-PDP-Laban group will become the de facto Administration party.

With President Aquino slowly fading into the background, the simmering conflict among the members of the ruling coalition will erupt into open warfare. This will marginalize the LP and probably a faction of PDP led by Senator Pimentel and transform them into opposition parties. Meanwhile, the Nationalists Party of Enrile and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organizations] of Laurel might decide to join forces to form a stronger group.

There are two options open to Ramos: join either the LP, NP or Unido, or form a new party. Complications are bound to raise, though. Ramos' centrist to right-of-center politics may not sit well with the LP's left-of-center tendencies. Ramos may be more at home ideologically in the company of Enrile, but their post-EDSA [Epifanio de

Los Santos Avenida] break may be difficult to heal in so short a time. This leaves Laurel's Unido as an available option for Ramos, although the party's organizational strength is in great doubt. Besides, will Laurel give way to Ramos?

Ramos, on the other hand, may opt to form a new party when he steps down from his Cabinet post. If he intends to contest the presidency in 1992, he should resign early enough to afford him adequate leadtime to organize his machinery.

Do we see another Ramon Magsaysay? David Briscoe, in his column "Perspective from Washington" last Friday, provides a clue: "The (Pentagon military) specialist said defense department officials are particularly impressed with Ramos' obvious loyalty to Mrs Aquino and would not be disturbed to see the former military commander and West Point graduate succeed her."

**Survey on Government Performance Analyzed**  
*HK1605064588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 16 May 88 pp 1, 8*

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Signals That Our Government Can't Ignore"]

[Text] The Ateneo public opinion survey for February 1988, whose contents were released last week, revealed among other things the continuing popularity of President Aquino. The survey was carried out nationwide, with a fairly broad sampling base. It polled respondents in Metro Manila and the three main regions (Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao). In the last three regions, both rural and urban inhabitants were queried.

Attitudes on many issues could be read from the survey findings. For this article, I am picking out only a few issues. The first is the popularity of the Aquino Government. According to the survey, 76 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the performance of President Aquino. The 76 percent as of February 1988 is a recovery from the slump of 55 percent revealed by the October 1987 Ateneo-Social Weather Station [SWS] survey. It is on par with the 76 percent satisfaction rating disclosed by the March 1978 Ateneo-SWS survey but is lower than the 78 percent of the October 1986 Ateneo-SWS survey.

The slump followed the Aug 28, 1987, coup attempt—an event that plunged the nation into the pessimistic mood over the survival chances of the Government. The resilience of the Government is reflected in the recovery of the acceptance rating to the March 1987 level. The failure of the rating to match that of October 1986 should not worry the Government. October 1986 belonged to the euphoria months following the February Revolution when most people were mesmerized by incredible events. So, the ratings after October 1986 have a more realistic foundation.

On the whole, the Cabinet did not fare badly.

the defense secretary, General Fidel Ramos, continues to lead the Cabinet members in popular acceptance, close to that of president Aquino. In fact, the margin of satisfaction is plus-68 percent in February 1988, compared with plus-64 percent for Mrs Aquino.

General Ramos has consistently appeared to have broader acceptance in the civilian sector than in the armed forces—even during the days when he was chief of staff. Therefore, it may be reasonably interpreted that General Ramos is in a favorable position in the Cabinet to promote whatever political ambitions he is nurturing. He is sort of a sphinx, plays his cards close to his chest and the more he keeps people guessing about his political goals, the fewer errors he makes.

General Ramos is probably one of the leading figures of the February Revolution who have not yet made any serious false moves. By contrast, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile do not seem to have made correct decisions since February 25, 1986, when Mrs Aquino took the presidency.

Their paths have been plagued by errors, and it is amusing that Mr Laurel recovered from his plunge into irrelevance by the sheer prudence of keeping quiet. The February 1988 survey shows that Mr Laurel's rating rose to 60 percent from 33 percent in October 1987 and 58 percent in October 1986. So, Mr Laurel, if he remains ambitious, may be well advised to take the cue from the survey in formulating his political strategy.

He must, for example, find an explanation why General Ramos' enigmatic silence has benefitted the general politically. In the case of Mr Laurel, silence may not be beneficial.

General Ramos remains on high profile, partly because he is responsible for a key ministry concerned with a priority area—the counterinsurgency problem and the defense of the Government from coup plots.

On the other hand, Mrs Aquino has put the vice president on the sidelines. He is not responsible for any ministry and he has to go all the way through desperate acts to grab publicity—such as attending the wake of Mrs Josefa Edralin Marcos and pleading for presidential dispensation for the return of Ferdinand Marcos.

The consummate anti-American rhetoric of Raul Manglapus over the bases issue since he took over as secretary of foreign affairs may have something to do with (a) putting him on high profile and (b) the rise of his satisfaction rating. His satisfaction rating across the country was 46 percent in October 1987, jumping to 72 percent in February 1988. His rating in Metro Manila in February 1988 was even higher—73 percent. Metro Manila is more sensitive to the bases issue developments than any other area of the country.



The Cabinet-Congress dispute over the so-called "arrogant" Cabinet members produced judgments from the public. According to the survey, the "arrogant five"—Lourdes Quisumbing of education, Alfredo Bengzon of health, Juanito Ferrer of public works, Rainerio Reyes of transportation and communications, and Mita Pardo de Tavera of social welfare—all received reasonably high satisfaction rating for performance.

Mrs Quisumbing in February 1988 received 70 percent rating, from 69 percent in March 1987; Dr Bengzon, 70 percent, from 53 percent; Mrs Pardo de Tavera, 66 percent, from 56 percent; Mr Ferrer, 66 percent; and Mr Reyes, 60 percent.

Maybe, it is a good guess that in the minds of the public the issue was the arrogance of the Cabinet members vs. the arrogance of Congress. The controversy with the Cabinet was not the first demonstration of congressional arrogance. Since its reestablishment in July 1987, Congress, in an effort to flex its muscles and reassert its lost authority, has gone on a wild man's binge to pick up quarrels with other departments. This combativeness appears to have not been lost on the public.

Also, it must not be ruled out that the memory of the abuses of previous legislators has not been effaced from the public mind. So, if there are signals that are blinking from the Ateneo survey, Congress may not ignore them with impunity. In the same token, there are signals which the Aquino Government may not ignore. The next article will examine why continuing popularity may not always be a good thing. It could foreshadow stormy days ahead.

**Military Comments on Alleged Funded Ambush**  
HK1705075788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 17 May 88 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] The military said yesterday it will not be responsible for any harm that may befall any foreign journalist "who covers the (communist) insurgency on the side of the rebels," Brig. Gen. Honesto Isleta, chief of the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) Civil Relations Service and acting spokesman, issued this warning even as he announced that military investigators are verifying field reports that a television crew from the prestigious British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) financed the ambush-slaying of an Army officer and 11 Scout Rangers in Albay last February 27.

He said the formal verification of reports from Brig. Gen. Eduardo Tadiran, PC regional commander for Bicol, was "preparatory to taking action" against members of the TV crew.

Presidential military adviser Jose Magno, a retired major general, also said Malacanang may raise with the British government the charge of BBC financing, if the situation warrants and depending on the outcome of military investigations. The BBC is subsidized by the British government.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said, meanwhile, that he is looking into the BBC case but stressed that President Aquino has no reaction because there are no official reports yet from the military on the case.

"There has to be an official investigation" before the President reacts, said Benigno, former president of the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (FOCAP).

Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita said the incident has national defense and peace and order implications. He said, however, that it is up to the Department of Justice to give an opinion on the legal implications of the case "if indeed there is some conclusive evidence."

He said the case is already with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who is also seeking the opinion of the Department of Foreign Affairs on the matter.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said the charges against the BBC sounded "bizarre."

"I doubt if a serious and respected media institution would go that far to create news," said Manglapus.

In Congress, Sen. Ernesto Herrera urged swift punitive action for foreign journalists found guilty of funding and stagemanaging actual ambushes committed by communist rebels against the military.

Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile in turn said the Albay incident was not the first time foreign television crewmen "bribed" the NPA rebels to ambush government troopers for film footage.

Enrile said the BBC allegedly paid the NPA for a similar ambush in Gumaca, Quezon, in 1986, and another ambush by the Moro National Liberation Front guerrillas in Mindanao.

Herrera denounced what he considered the "mercenary activity" of foreign journalists as "bloodthirsty and barbaric."

In a press conference, Isleta stressed that all that the AFP has at the moment is "raw information" which still has to be "verified" or confirmed.

Once the information is confirmed, Isleta said, "we shall make a report to higher authorities."

During the same press briefing, Isleta said:



—Records show that Jose Ma. Sison is now the chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, but he does not know if legal action had been initiated against Sison.

—He does not know of any legal action being taken against local groups tagged by Sison as CPP affiliates.

—The AFP is a professional organization and will survive no matter who the secretary of defense is.

Earlier reports from the Bicol region implicated a television crew of the British Broadcasting Corp. as being involved in the February 27 ambush of a group of Army Scout Rangers in Guinobatan, Albay.

Second Lt. Felix Brawner III, son of then Northern Luzon Command chief Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner Jr. and 11 of his men were killed in the incident.

Gemma Magalona, alias Ka (Comrade) Irene, a recently surrendered New People's Army member, claimed that foreign looking journalists participated in the planning of the ambush and later on took film footages of the actual operation.

Brig. Gen. Eduardo Taturan, PC commander in the Bicol region, also claimed that recently captured documents from communist rebels in the area include letters offering support to the rebel movement in exchange for the opportunity to film actual NPA operations.

The letters, Taturan said, were written on BBC stationery.

However, Humphrey Hawksley, Manila correspondent of the BBC, said he does not know of any BBC television crew in the Philippines at the time of the ambush.

He said the foreign television crew that filmed the ambush may have masqueraded as BBC correspondents.

The BBC has a track record of interviewing dissidents in the Philippines.

During the administration of deposed President Marcos, the BBC aired interviews of then prominent NPA leader renegade priest Conrado Balweg. The BBC also interviewed Horacio Morales when he was still with the underground movement.

The Morales interview led to his arrest as military intelligence were able to pinpoint his hideout through the video tape.

**Photos of Reporters, NPA Guerrillas**  
*BK1705083088 Manila PNA in English 0755 GMT*  
*17 May 88*

[Text] Manila, May 17 (PNA/OANA)—An Army top brass Tuesday said the military has pictures of foreign correspondents tagging along with communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas in the Bicol region.

Some of them foreign reporters, including women, were even seen being guarded by fully armed NPA rebels while bathing in a beach in Legazpi City, the Bicol region's capital city, 350 kms southeast of Manila.

Philippine Army Chief Brigadier General Mariano P. Adalem made the disclosure even as the military began documenting evidences of alleged foreign media meddling in the Philippine's communist insurgency problem.

Adalem, who just came from an inspection of troops in the Bicol region, also said that some civilians have told him that they have seen several foreign correspondents tagging along with rebels and waving their hands at them.

A television crew of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was implicated by a former NPA commander as having participated in the planning of a recent ambush in the region and taking film footages of the ambush-slaying of 12 Scout Rangers.

Before leaving for the United States last Friday, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had confirmed that European correspondents paid some amount of money to the NPA in exchange for the opportunity to film the operation.

Meanwhile, the military, saying we cannot protect you, warned foreign journalists against covering the communist insurgency on the side of the rebels.

**Guerrillas 'Control' Millions in Investments**  
*HK1605114788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
*14 May 88 p 14*

[Text] Investment in the private sector worth P20 million are controlled by the communist movement in the country, an intelligence report said yesterday.

A report by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) said most of the investments are in cottage industries like shoe-making and other export-oriented ventures.

It said the funds are channeled to cooperatives and church-based organizations which supervise small and medium-scale industries, mostly in Davao.

The report said the funds came from communist supporters in Europe and North America. The NICA report identified the alleged NPA supporters as the Dutch Liberation Front of Holland, Tipanan ng Tahanan

[House and Meeting Place] of Spain based in Western Europe, CODP [expansion unknown] of Canada, Friends of Filipinos in Hawaii and America, and the Asian Bureau in Australia.

The report said communist-controlled industries rely much on the subsidies of multi-national corporations.

Among the projects allegedly funded by investments from foreign supporters are a P500,000 shoe repair and shoe-making shop in barangay Agdao, an abaca-making project in San Isidro, and a health center in Punta Damulang, all in Davao.

**Communist Leader Interviewed on Aquino Regime**  
*LD1605104088 Paris L'HUMANITE in French*  
9 May 88 p 13

[Interview with Angel Rafael, member of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, by Michel Muller—date and place not given]

[Text] On 1 May tens of thousands of Filipinos marched through the streets of Manila and the main provincial urban centers demanding recognition of trade union rights, agrarian reform, and the disarming of armed gangs set up with the government's help to "wage all-out war" on Communists and democrats.

The demonstrators chanted slogans hailing the action of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its NPA.

"The democratic and revolutionary movement in the Philippines is entering a new stage," CPP leadership member Angel Rafael told L'HUMANITE. "Two and a half years after Marcos' fall and the arrival in power of reactionary factions opposed to the former dictator, the Aquino regime, closely controlled by the United States, is pursuing and aggravating the repression and exploitation of the Philippine people."

The new regime has tried to legitimize its policy of "all-out war" on the progressives, with the active participation of the U.S. secret service.

The Philippine authorities have implemented all the IMF directives, encouraging the plundering of the country's wealth.

Angel Rafael explained that the CCP's current objective is to extend "the struggle for an independent and democratic government to all sections of the population, including the country's petite bourgeoisie." The alliance among these sections of the population and the NDF, which groups about 10 illegal mass organizations around the Communists and the NPA, is being developed. "At the same time, the class struggle is spreading with the participation of the regime's main victims—the poor

peasants (80 percent of the population ekes out a living in the rural areas), and the workers in the enterprises, notably the foreign multinationals in the urban areas."

The communist leadership member reviewed the repression. "Since Mrs Aquino came to power, 6,200 people have been arrested for political or trade union activities. One out of every three prisoners is tortured. More than 20,000 families have been forced to move. Most of them have been forced to move from the island of Negros, from Mindanao, and from Manila's slums. Some 700 members and leaders of political, trade union, and humanitarian organizations have disappeared. More than 100 of them have been found murdered.

"This year the NDF launched a campaign for the formation and development of 'provisional revolutionary governments' wherever possible. The NDF structures are operational in 63 of the 73 provinces in the country, including Manila."

**European Investors Said To Doubt Stability**  
*HK1705064988 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English*  
17 May 88 pp 1, 2

[By Mary Eileen Paat]

[Text] European companies, according to the head of the European business chamber here, hesitate to invest in the Philippines for three main reasons: a negative image painted by the international media, inefficiency in the implementation of the debt-equity swap, and the firms need to be assured that machinery parts that they would need are locally available.

Karel Ehrnreich, president of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP), told BUSINESS STAR, however, that more inquiries from European investors have been received this year by the ECCP's investment advisory unit compared to last year.

Ehrnreich said that despite an improving industrial relations climate and peace and order situation in the Philippines in the last two years, the international media continues to play up negative stories on these subjects. He said this is one of the misconceptions which the European business community here is trying to correct abroad.

"The foreign investor has no way of comparing that picture as it is printed in the international media versus the reality in the Philippines," said Ehrnreich. "And the only way we can bring that perception closer to reality is to invite them to come here to see with their own eyes the distance between reality and media exposure."

Ehrnreich stressed that the problems of labor and insurgency have been decreasing during the last two years. "In a relative sense, we haven't suffered so much simply



from labor-management problems." Ehrnreich attributed the relatively small number of labor disputes in European companies here to the European company culture which is very much labor-oriented.

On the European firms' perception that the debt-equity swap program has been inefficiently implemented. Ehrnreich explained that the international investment community is confused on whether the scheme is applicable in the Philippines and on the priorities followed in implementing the scheme.

The third important point raised by Ehrnreich is the uncertainty on the part of most prospective European investors that a fully developed auxiliary industry exists in the Philippines. An auxiliary industry consists of companies that manufacture and supply parts for other manufacturing companies. Ehrnreich said companies that are planning to start a sizeable assembly operations here need an auxiliary industry to supply all their parts.

On the country's manpower resources, Ehrnreich said the Philippines has a "very good labor force" in terms of educational background, fluency in English, dedication and efficiency.

He said the key to good labor-management relationships is communication between the two parties. "There has to be a continuous dialog every day, every week between the different levels of the organization about what management thinks, what the problems are..." he pointed out.

As to the minimum wage issue, Ehrnreich said the chamber believes that there should be a "re-balance" in the Philippine income structure which means that the purchasing power of the average Filipino should be increased over the next few years.

Ehrnreich said that while the chamber is amenable to minimum-wage fixing because some workers do not have "equal footing" in collective bargaining agreements (CBAs), there should be a different approach toward fixing the minimum wage. Ehrnreich proposes the adoption of different wage levels in the regions, cities and industry sectors based on the cost-of-living levels of these areas.

Once these levels are determined, Ehrnreich said the government should develop a three year plan for gradual increases in the minimum wage. The regional and industry-wide wage levels, however, should not be based on automatic indexation but should be determined through economic indicators and decided upon by a tripartite body, he said.

### Thailand

**Minister Downplays Chawalit's Coup Remarks**  
BK1705003388 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
17 May 88 p 2

[Text] Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat and senior military officers yesterday played down a statement by Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut that he was capable of staging a coup.

Air Force Commander in Chief Woranat Aphicharee said Gen Chawalit's statement should not be taken too seriously.

"All the armed forces chiefs are here and never have they been so united," said Woranat at Don Muang military airport where he went to see Premier Prem Tinsulanon off to Moscow.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong said: "Business is as usual."

"There is nothing to it," said Defence Minister Phaniang at the airport when asked for comments by reporters. He declined to give further comments.

But there were mixed reactions from politicians over the statement.

Some of the politicians interviewed by THE NATION said Gen Chawalit's remark could dampen the economic and political atmospheres.

"I don't understand why he had to say that, especially when the country is going through a peaceful period and the economy is good," said Mai Sirinawakun, ex-deputy House speaker.

"It's very inappropriate," he said.

Asked if the statement, which came only one day before Premier Prem left for Moscow, was politically motivated, Mai said: "Even so, it's still unreasonable."

Songsuk Phakkasem, deputy Ratsadon Party secretary general, said a coup threat will harm the growing economy.

However, the Chiang Mai former MP said he didn't believe Chawalit really wants to topple the government. "He didn't mean it, I'm sure," he said. "The public and investors should not panic."

Chawalit, apparently annoyed by reporters' questions concerning "political changes" while Prem is absent, said in Uthai Thani province Sunday there would be no coup.

But the army chief dismissed an observation that the armed forces have been intimidated and could not stage a power seizure. He said that with the public consent, he was capable of doing that and "nobody could stop me."

Mai said Chawalit should stop talking about a coup if he loves the country. "People have never called for a coup," he said.

Mai said soldiers should help promote democracy, citing former supreme commander Athit Kamlang-ek's decision to run in the upcoming general election.

Chawalit yesterday declined to talk to reporters at the military airport where he went to see Premier Prem off.

He only gestured a symbol meaning "I love you" when approached by reporters. "I am learning sign language," he said.

#### Khukrit Comments

BK1705031088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 May 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] A military coup is unlikely to occur before the July 24 general election, but may occur afterwards if the results do not satisfy "those who have power", former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot told the BANGKOK POST last night.

M.R. Khukrit, who was commenting on Army chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's remark on Sunday that the military could not be stopped if it chose to seize power, said a coup could also take place if a government cannot be formed.

The election is likely to be confusing and the results may make it difficult to form a government, he said.

The former Social Action Party leader said he did not think a coup would be staged before the election because "those in power want to give the politicians a fair chance".

"But if the election does not satisfy those who have power, or if a government cannot be formed, there would be a reason or excuse to stage a coup," M.R. Khukrit said.

He added that Gen Chawalit—who made his statement the day before Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left for Moscow, Finland and Hungary—has no intention of staging a coup.

The Army chief's remarks were meant to show that although the military is capable of seizing power, it would not do so, M.R. Khukrit said.

"I don't think he (Gen Chawalit) will stage a coup. There's nothing to worry about," he said, adding that the fact that Gen Prem has gone abroad indicates he is confident of the situation at home.

M.R. Khukrit said it is often difficult to understand what Gen Chawalit means in his public statements, particularly when he says he would not stage a coup unless it is "approved" by the people.

The former premier asked who among the public would dare call for a coup since, if they did, they would end up in jail. [passage omitted]

#### Editorial on Chawalit's Remarks

BK1705003588 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
17 May 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Apathy Doesn't Give Consent to Coup"; words in italics as published]

[Text] Since the inconclusive end to the border battle against Lao intruders near Ban Romklat early this year, some critics have sneered at the Thai military, saying that its capability is too low to do anything successfully, including staging a coup.

Army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is also acting-supreme commander, on Sunday declared his resentment toward such contempt of the military. He openly asked who and with what forces would stop him if he were to stage a coup. However, he quickly added that he would "do it" (staging a coup) only when it is in the national interest *and* when he has received clear consent of the people.

Gen Chawalit's resentment against the criticism and doubt of the Thai military capability is understandable. He has devoted a great deal of his time in modernizing the Army. But he should also look around and see if military leaders, especially those in the Army, are behaving properly.

Making frequent visits to comfort and placate Premier Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence during the past two weeks were questionable behaviour. Such visits seriously compromised the professed political neutrality of the military. No officers or soldiers are supposed to pledge their allegiance to a particular premier, who, like all other politicians, comes and goes with the times. They are on His Majesty's service for national security and wellbeing of the people, not for the security of a government leader and the fulfillment of his personal whim.

Reliable reports said Gen Chawalit was not behind those "shows of unity" and "pledges of allegiance" at the Sisao residence. But he was responsible for them because he acquiesced to them.

If Gen Chawalit is unhappy with his situation after Prem rejected his resignation, he could have vented his frustration in some other way rather than talking about coups and reviving his ambiguous *paliwat* concept of peaceful revolution with popular consent.

Last month after the opposition bloc succeeded in submitting a censure motion against the Prem Cabinet, Gen Chawalit claimed that the military wouldn't get involved in lobbying against the motion because the military understood democracy well in both principles and "practical sense."



If this is still the case, the military should know also that there is neither mechanism nor precedent of people calling for a coup or showing their consent to one. In the uprising on October 13-14, 1973, the demonstrators demanded an end to the military dictatorship, but not a coup against it.

A great majority of people may not be always interested in politics. Few people scrutinize a government administration or monitor their MPs closely. And many unscrupulous politicians are elected and re-elected to the House. These are normal conditions in a developing democracy. But they are by no means excuses for a coup.

A general election has been scheduled on July 24. Voters will have another chance to exercise their right to self government, no matter how superficially it may be. Many of the same "old faces" will be returned to the House, some of them will also join a new Cabinet.

But can anyone contemplating a coup now offer the people anything better than this chance? Can anyone really guarantee that a coup will bring about a better government? Or will a coup pave the way for elected civilians to have complete control of government?

What the military must do now is to maintain its neutrality and make sure that the general election will be held promptly as scheduled. And after that, the military must not interfere in the nomination of a premier or the formation of government. That will be the ultimate test of Gen Chawalit and the military's understanding of democracy.

Gen Chawalit and his cohorts must not mistake silence and political apathy of people for consent to a coup.

**'Revolutionary Council' Plans 17 May Meeting**  
*BK1705003788 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
17 May 88 p 1

[Text] The controversial Sapha Patiwat or Revolutionary Council that professes support for army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's concept of "peaceful revolution" will hold a major meeting at the Royal Hotel this morning.

Rainan Arunrangsi, who will chair the meeting, said around 800 members of the movement will be attending.

The movement made headlines with its two-day meeting in Bangkok in April last year. Chawalit has denied any connection with the movement which is believed to be a brainchild of Prasaoet Sapsunthon, a former communist party member.

"We called the meeting because it's time that the people have a say in the affairs of the nation," said Rainan.

### Prime Minister Prem Arrives in Moscow

For reportage on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's visit to the USSR and his talks with Soviet leaders, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

**Sitthi Meets Austrian Foreign Under Secretary**  
*BK1405115088 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai*  
1030 GMT 13 May 88

[Text] Austrian Foreign Under Secretary Dr Thomas Klestil, who is on a private visit to Thailand after visiting China, today at 0915 paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. Wit Rayananon, deputy director general of the Information Department, reported that during the talks the Austrian official relayed to Foreign Minister Sitthi best wishes from the Austrian foreign minister. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi thanked him for the invitation to visit Austria extended to him by the Austrian foreign minister. Details of the visit are to be worked out.

The Austrian under secretary told the Thai foreign minister that Austria is interested in several international issues, including the Cambodian issue. Austria thinks that just as foreign forces are being pulled out of Afghanistan, the same method could be applied to Cambodia.

Austria also wishes to expand bilateral relations with Thailand and other ASEAN members. It notes that ASEAN countries are achieving progress in economic expansion, and this contributes to global economic development and security. Austria also notes that there has been an improved trend in relations between the East and West.

### Measures Taken To Improve Port Operations

**Concerned Officials Meet**  
*BK1405034588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
14 May 88 pp 11, 18

[Text] The meeting on the controversial crane service at Bangkok Port ended inconclusively yesterday, however there were two encouraging developments.

The Bangkok Shipowners and Agents Association [BSAA] gave an assurance it would ask its members to suspend their planned congestion surcharges if Bangkok Cranage Co's contract was terminated, and Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha hinted he would ask the Port Authority of Thailand [PAT] board of directors on Monday to terminate the contract with Bangkok Cranage Co.

The Bangkok Shipowners and Agents Association agreed at the meeting to instruct its members to postpone their planned implementation of container surcharges from May 20 (for most conferences) and May 30 (for the Thailand-Japan Conference).

Mr Banhan said the BSAA's proposal for the PAT to terminate its contract with Bangkok Cranage Co was supported by the majority at the meeting as it was considered the most effective way of solving the problems plaguing Khlong Toei port. If the congestion is not solved, he said it would soon seriously hinder the country's exports.

Mr Banhan said he still had to study the contract between the PAT and the crane company to see if termination was possible.

He said the company would likely take legal action against the PAT and demand compensation of 400 million baht if the contract was terminated.

"I will have to see whether the PAT can afford this burden if it occurs," he said.

Nevertheless, he said the country's exports would be his first priority when considering the issue.

He said the BSAA told the meeting that if ships with their own on-board lifting equipment were allowed to handle containers freely, they (the shipping lines) would be willing to pay benefits to the PAT equal to those it receives from Bangkok Cranage Co.

"Moreover, they also agreed to cancel the imposition of their Bangkok charges, currently 1,400 baht and 2,400 baht per 20-foot and 40-foot container, and will absorb the payment to PAT themselves," Mr Banhan said.

The BSAA also said the shipping lines would abort their plan to levy congestion surcharges.

"The most important point is that the BSAA also agreed that if its proposal was implemented, they would absorb the entire cost of service charges when the PAT's gantry cranes become operational and would not pass any extra charge on to Thai shippers."

Mr Banhan said the PAT had noted that Bangkok Cranage Co's operations were not the main cause of the congestion problems at Bangkok Port.

"The PAT admitted that the capacity of Bangkok Cranage Co was limited as its cranes are mobile ones, but it also noted that this was not the main cause of the congestion.

"The PAT said the big problem was that the amount of cargo transported through Bangkok Port this year had increased three-fold over last year. The PAT has limited capacity to cope with the sharp rise in demand. Although it plans to expand its capacity, it takes time," he said.

Moreover, the PAT also charged that Thai exporters did not prepare their cargoes in advance and always piled up their goods at the port only a few hours before the ships departed.

"It said this was the second big cause of the congestion."

Mr Banhan noted that his decision on Monday would not be final.

"If I propose that the contract between the PAT and the Bangkok Cranage Co be terminated, it will be up to the PAT board of directors whether or not to accept it."

He said he expected the PAT board to call an urgent meeting before May 20 to consider his proposal.

When asked whether it was possible to amend the contract to allow Bangkok Cranage Co to only handle containers for vessels without on-board cranes until it could recover its investment in the project, Mr Banhan said it was possible, "but this will depend on the company's decision."

About 20 percent of vessels calling at Bangkok Port are reportedly without their own cranes.

Meanwhile, BSAA president Chanchai Wisitkun said he expected Mr Banhan to accept the association's proposal, as "it is the best solution to the problems."

Yesterday's meeting chaired by Mr Banhan lasted three hours. It was attended by representatives of the PAT, Express Transportation Organisation, Deputy Communications Minister Suraphan Chinnawat, Permanent Secretary for Communications Siphum Sukhanet, Customs Department Director-General Wirot Laohaphan, Export Promotion Committee Secretary-General Chare Chutharat-anakun, Business Economic Department Director-General Somphon Kiatphaibun and representatives of the Board of Trade, Federation of Thai Industries, BSAA, National Economic and Social Development Board and several export-related associations.

#### Minister Scraps Crane Contract

BK1705011988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 May 88 p 1

[Text] Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha yesterday instructed the Port Authority of Thailand [PAT] to terminate its contract with Bangkok Cranage Co, ending the firm's monopoly on mobile crane service at Bangkok Port.



The main shareholder in Bangkok Cranage Co, Thawit Klinprathum, agreed to accept the termination during a meeting with Mr Banhan.

Compensation for the company will be determined by a special committee, Mr Banhan said.

Use of the dockside cranes has been held partly responsible for severe congestion at the nation's busiest port.

Many shipowners complained of lost revenue while waiting for their cargo to be unloaded.

Mr Banhan said after a meeting yesterday afternoon with PAT director-general Phongsak Wongsamut that it was unanimously decided by all parties concerned last Friday that the port should end its contract with Bangkok Cranage Co.

"I told the director-general (Lt Phongsak) that the benefit the PAT was receiving and would receive from Bangkok Cranage Co was not enough, considering the damage being done to the country's exports," Mr Banhan said.

He said the Communications Ministry and PAT had agreed that Bangkok Cranage Co had not breached any of the conditions stated in its contract, so the PAT would have to pay compensation for the termination.

"I have instructed the PAT to hold negotiations with the company to minimise the compensation it will have to pay," he said.

He said the PAT's board of directors would meet on May 19 to consider Mr Banhan's instruction.

Mr Banhan also said he told Mr Thawit that Bangkok Cranage Co would be given a week after the contract's termination date to remove its cranes from the port.

Mr Thawit said after the meeting: "This is up to the (Communications Ministry's) policy."

Both Mr Banhan and Mr Thawit are members of the Chat Thai Party.

Mr Banhan said the decision to terminate the contract with Bangkok Cranage meant all ships with on-board cranes would again be allowed to use their own equipment for moving loads.

"But they (the shipping lines) must do as they promised at the meeting last Friday—that is, they must pay the PAT benefits equivalent to what the state enterprise was receiving from Bangkok Cranage, and they must discontinue the Bangkok charges on Thai shippers and absorb the benefit payment themselves.

"Moreover, they must cancel their plans to impose congestion surcharges," he said.

Before Mr Banhan made his announcement yesterday afternoon, the Bangkok Shipowners and Agents Association reportedly set May 31 as the deadline for the PAT to decide whether to terminate its contract.

#### Paper Views Port Problems

BK1605030888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
16 May 88 p 6

[POST opinion: "The Lesson From Cranes and Planes"]

[Text] After the sorry story of cranes finally reached the full cabinet last week, Communications Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha said he was confident everything would be back to normal at the port this week. Wednesday's meeting was followed by another on Friday and, although no decision was taken, the consensus seemed clear.

After the Port Authority of Thailand (PAT) granted exclusive rights to lift containers at Bangkok port to a private company, Bangkok Cranage, with PAT taking 25 percent of the revenue, the shipping agents passed the charges on to their customers. This surprised PAT.

From the start, on February 25, delays began. Sailings were missed. Congestion increased. As ships and crews were underutilised agents announced extra charges, due to start on May 20. This, too, seemed to surprise PAT.

It should not have done. Extra costs are always carried by the consumer. In this case, exports were to become more expensive and less competitive and, to the joy of our international competitors, delays were making supplies of Thai exports unreliable.

Nor did the damage stop there. As the Thai Farmers Bank said, capital equipment imported for manufacturing exports was also costing more, thus raising production costs.

It now seems to be admitted by most parties to the dispute that the mobile cranes used by Bangkok Cranage Company were not entirely suitable. This should come as no surprise since the company was given the contract for less than a year.

Meanwhile, exporters were blamed for not bringing their containers to the port on time; the customer is always wrong it seems. The success of Thai exporters in winning sales abroad was also blamed; exporters wanted to ship too much.

Forecasting demand for a service is never easy, but it is worrying that PAT's confident assurances in February that the volume of containers could be handled should have been so quickly proved wrong.

The Bangkok Crane Company has said it may take legal action against PAT if the contract is changed or cancelled. Whatever the legal intricacies, the nation's interests must come first.

More important, the problem never should have arisen and, when it did, should not have required the full cabinet to act to resolve it and the issue raises wider questions about government policies.

Another meeting took place last week. Horticultural exporters discussed the shortage of air freight capacity. Most airlines reserve only a small space for Thai produce, the meeting revealed. Although there is no lack of demand, a major airline recently halved the space for Thai exports.

Why? A policy that insists on special rates for horticultural exports has made it unattractive for airlines to carry them. Result: instead of boosting exports, the policy is restricting them.

The crane problem which everyone, along with Minister Banhan, hopes will be solved this week, is but one of a range of issues concerning transport that should be tackled to make for a transport system that facilitates all aspects of the nation's economic growth.

The private sector has shown it can produce in Thailand and sell to the world. It is the government's task to provide the infrastructure that helps convert that enterprise and spirit into economic growth—growth that is ultimately measured, not by statistics, but through more jobs and higher living standards.

That's what governments are for.

**Central Bank Releases Quarterly Statistics**  
*BK1605050188 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
16 May 88 p 13

[Text] Thailand continued to see an improving balance of payment which hit 13,000 million baht in April, up 3,351 million baht from a month earlier, although the current account deficit recorded a further rise of 500 million baht at the end of last month.

On international trade, the country enjoyed strong growth in both exports and imports which expanded by 30 percent and 36.5 percent respectively during the first four months of this year, according to Bank of Thailand preliminary figures.

Wichit Suphinit, director of the central bank's Banking Department, said the economic growth is proceeding smoothly against the current backdrop of continuing stability. "More interest attention is being drawn to the current political developments than the economy," he added.

The official said Bank of Thailand will continue its current policy allowing a free flow of funds to encourage economic expansion and maintain financial stability. The central bank, he said, will make readjustment if there are drastic changes affecting the current trend.

Between January and April this year, Thai exports rose by about 30 percent in value to 116,000 million baht compared with 89,350 million baht during the same period last year.

Imports were estimated at 131,600 million baht, up 36.5 percent from 96,480 million baht during the same period last year. Based on these estimates, Thailand's balance of trade shows a deficit of 15,000-16,000 million baht in the first four months of 1988, up from 7,676 million baht a year earlier.

However, the balance of payments remained healthy due to a surplus in service industries such as tourism and capital inflow of around 12,000 million baht. The net capital inflow was 9,300 million baht at the end of the 1988 first quarter compared with 4,319 million baht in the same period last year.

As for the local excess liquidity drop, banking and financial institutions have brought 5,000-6,000 million baht offshore funds into the country to offset the decline.

In addition, direct investment funds from abroad have risen, of which, 80 percent or around 5,000 million baht have been portfolio investment on the Securities Exchange of Thailand.

Domestic funds are likely to remain limited because deposit growth is not proportional to lending. In the first four months of 1988, lending grew by a strong 23 percent while the deposit growth remained at 18 percent.

This imbalance aggravates the tight money situation which is expected to reach a critical stage by July or August when commercial banks are expected to raise their interest rates by 0.5-1.0 percent for both deposits and lending.

Deputy Bank of Thailand Governor Chawalit Thanachanan said last week that the central bank's monetary policy is flexible in view of the upcoming formation of a new government to prevent interest rate fluctuations as well as accommodate the repurchase market for government bonds.

Meanwhile, the central bank is considering an increase of 10-20 percent in rediscount facilities from the present 33,000 million baht to support Thai exports.



**Vietnamese Refugees Moved to Site 2 Camp**  
*BK1405010988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
14 May 88 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Some 758 Vietnamese boat people were moved from temporary settlements in Trat and Chanthaburi provinces to Site 2 border camp in Ta Phraya district yesterday.

Fourteen ten-wheel trucks were used to transport the boat people to the encampment.

On May 7, 385 Vietnamese boat people were taken to Site 2 from Trat and Chanthaburi, and 500 will be moved there this month.

Most of the newly-arrived boat people came to Thailand via Kampuchea on land, then to Ko Kong where they paid smugglers in gold for a short boat ride to Trat and Chanthaburi.

Officials said the new arrivals were treated as illegal immigrants and, once taken to Site 2, lost the opportunity to be resettled in third countries.

Task Force 80 officers in charge of Site 2 said heavy rains and a shortage of bamboo poles had disrupted construction of shelters for the newcomers.

**Briefs**

**PRC Public Health Delegation**

PRC Vice Public Health Minister Dr Hu Ximing and his delegation are visiting Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Public Health Ministry. The delegation's visit is aimed at strengthening relations and exchanging experience on medical matters with Thai medical circles. On 11 May, 3 days after its arrival, the delegation visited the Overseas Chinese Hospital in Bangkok. [Summary] *[BK1505114488 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 88 p 12]*

**PRC Sports Minister's Visit**

Li Menghua, PRC minister of State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and his delegation arrived in Thailand on 12 May for a stopover en route home from Burma. Li Menghua was welcomed at the airport by the secretary general of the Olympic Committee of Thailand and other officials. Li Menghua said China will cooperate with Thailand in promoting sports exchanges between the peoples of the two countries. China will also try to help Thailand promote and improve its sports standards. The Chinese delegation is scheduled to leave Bangkok for home on 14 May. [Summary] *[BK1505114288 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 88 p 16]*

**Vietnam**

**Further Reportage on Nationwide Grain Shortage**

**Hau Giang in 'Sorry State'**

*BK1705074288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 14 May 88

[Article by Phan Huuy in NHAN DAN on "Rice Procurement in Hau Giang"; date not given]

[Summary] The winter-spring rice harvest in Hau Giang Province is already over. "Following the serious 10th-month crop failure that caused a shortfall of 183,355 tonnes of grain as compared with that in the low productive year of 1987, the province has reaped a fairly good if not a most productive winter-spring rice harvest. Most importantly, Hau Giang has reaped nearly 290,000 tonnes of winter-spring rice at a time when the entire country is suffering from a straining grain supply situation."

"Hau Giang had set a rice procurement target of 90,000 tonnes of grain for this relatively bumper winter-spring crop, including 15,000 tonnes as agricultural taxes, 45,000 tonnes as repayment to be made by peasants for the advance of material supplies they received, and 30,000 tonnes to be obtained through goods exchange or to be purchased at agreed-upon prices." But when the winter-spring rice harvest was almost over, the entire province could procure less than 25 percent of the planned target. The province did send their cadres down to the grass roots to help iron out difficulties, "but not much could be done to alter the situation. The pace of rice procurement was still slow." The average amount of daily rice procurement had been around 1,000 tonnes per day before it slowed and then dropped gradually to the point of 100 tonnes, thus making it impossible for the province to achieve its goal. "Only a little over 40 percent of the planned target has been reached so far."

Meanwhile, Hau Giang has also been collecting the remaining grain debts left over from the 10th-month rice crop. "The rice procurement target was initially set at 150,000 tonnes but later reduced to 120,000 tonnes and then to 100,000 tonnes; the final result came out at only 71,500 tonnes. Hau Giang planned to collect 240,000 tonnes of grain from the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops, but only 112,000 tonnes have been obtained so far. With this pace of procurement, the province is expected to attain only a little over 50 percent of its planned target no matter how hard it may try. Thus, this year is regarded as the first year that the largest rice-growing province in the Mekong River Delta has scored the poorest-ever rice procurement achievement."

Hau Giang has thus far been able to collect less than 12 percent of the total rice harvested from the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops. "In previous years it was able to collect as much as 23-25 percent of the total rice

harvested by the people." Due to the unsuccessful 10th-month crop, many people have had to take part of their newly-harvested winter-spring rice—initially intended for use as marketable rice—for their own consumption or for use as payment for their debts.

At present "there is still a backlogged debt of some tens of thousands of tonnes of paddy incurred from advances of material supplies and from agricultural taxes," and "the debt incurred from advances of material supplies is mainly owed by a number of party members and managerial cadres of various cooperatives and production collectives and by village cadres."

This situation has many causes. "Some party cadres and members have refused to set an example in making tax payments, thus rendering it impossible to motivate the local peasants to fulfill their tax obligations." Like many other localities, Hau Giang is being affected by the rice price syndrome. Usually, the rice price in Hau Giang has been much lower than that in its nearby provinces. That is why rice speculators have come to snap up thousands of tonnes of rice. Meanwhile, the grain sector's purchase method is inflexible and restrictive, aiming at keeping the price down and maintaining the rice at a desired level. Even worse, the sector has—in some cases—bought rice on credit because of a lack of cash. "Consequently, a large quantity of grain has slipped out of state control."

The director of the Thot Not district grain corporation has proposed that "his corporation be allowed to buy non-contract rice at current local market price, provided that calculations are made to prevent the corporation from operating at a loss, so it can secure grain for the state granary and stop private traders from disrupting the grain market. In this way, we may buy some grain even in some cases where there is a shortage of cash. In reality, some localities have illegally resorted to this method."

Fully aware of the difficult rice situation now being encountered by the entire country, "Hau Giang is doing its utmost to fulfill its grain obligation toward the state. The results are, however, still too far below the planned target. The answer to this sorry state of affairs must come from both sides: the state policy toward rice planting and the responsibility on the part of peasants—especially party cadres and members—at the grass roots."

#### Rice Shortage in Ha Nam Ninh

BK1705082488 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report on rice shortages in localities. In its 1100 GMT cast on 16 May the radio carries a 12-minute article by station correspondent Quang Duy on the efforts of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province to implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution No 10 on renovating economic management in agriculture. According to the

announcer, "Hai Hau is running a fever of food shortage [cown soots thiecus luowng thuwcj]" despite the fact that the district has since 1981 achieved a yield of more than 80 quintals per hectare.

The announcer says that when asked about the reason for this shortage Mr Trung, chairman of the district said: "Hai Hau has 12,500 hectares of cultivated land. In 1987 it had to procure for the state a total of 23,000 tonnes or more than 20 percent of the total output, averaging almost 1,900 kg of paddy per hectare, not to mention the additional paddy used to offset the price differentials already agreed upon in exchange for commodities and to compensate for losses and so forth. Besides, we have to keep a reserve and use paddy to pay for other expenses. For this reason, a food shortage is unavoidable, considering the fact that the district has a population of more than 300,000." The announcer says, however, that Hai Hau is striving to do its best to increase its agricultural production output in order to satisfactorily carry out Resolution No 10 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

#### Bac Thai Women Provide Aid

BK1605104988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] The Bac Thai Provincial Women's Union has encouraged its members to help families facing difficulties in the current, lean preharvest period, especially those entitled to favored status. At all district unions and grass-roots chapters, members of the union have coordinated with various echelons of the administration to firmly grasp the situation and promptly formulate a plan to help those families suffering the most. Many union chapters, having a thorough understanding of the local people's daily life, have urged families with extra grain to lend it—with low or no interest—to those households experiencing a food shortage.

Mrs Do, residing at Trung Thanh, Pho Yen loaned her entire tonne of paddy, which she was saving to buy a house, to her neighbors. The Dai Tu District Women's Union urged its members to consume more subsidiary food crops to save paddy for families facing serious difficulty. The family of Mrs Nguyen Thi Tu, a widow of a fallen combatant and chairman of Ban Ngoan Village Women's Union, despite their difficulty, provided 15 kg of rice to those suffering the most in the village. Some 50 percent of Dinh Hoa District Women's Union members made contributions to help suffering families, while 46 members of the Phuong Tien union chapter provided Mr Mai Van Ke, father of a fallen combatant, with 10 kg of rice and 1,500 dong. Ly Van Sinh, child of a fallen combatant in Dong Thinh village, was provided with rice, money, and good care by members of the women's union.



**Soviet Troop Pullout in Afghanistan Reported**  
*BK1605155488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] According to the Soviet news agency TASS, on 15 May a Soviet Afghanistan-based mechanized unit comprising 1,200 Army volunteers and 300 tanks and armored personnel carriers left Jalalabad in the eastern part of Afghanistan, opening the way for the withdrawal of Soviet Army volunteer units from Afghanistan in compliance with the Geneva accord in an effort to solve the situation around Afghanistan.

Thousands of Afghans took part in a solemn meeting in Jalalabad to say farewell to the Soviet Army volunteers who were returning to their Soviet fatherland after fulfilling their noble internationalist duty.

On the afternoon of 15 May, the aforementioned Soviet Army volunteer unit reached Kabul. Thousands of Afghans from Kabul and outlying areas, many Afghan military units and civilians, and more than 200 foreign newsmen and radio and TV correspondents attended a meeting to welcome the Soviet troops.

After an overnight stay in Kabul, on the morning of 16 May the unit will continue to head for the Soviet-Afghan border some 600 km from Kabul.

**Leaders Greet New French Counterparts**  
*BK1605153488 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT*  
16 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet has sent his warm congratulations to Michel Rocard on his appointment as prime minister of the French Republic.

The Vietnamese leader wishes Michel Rocard good health and success in his noble mission.

He also expressed his belief that the existing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and France would be further consolidated and developed.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also extended his congratulations to Roland Dumas on his appointment as minister for external relations of the French Republic.

**Tran Xuan Bach Receives PRK Trade Union Group**  
*BK1605154288 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT*  
16 May 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today a delegation of the Kampuchean Trade Unions Federation led by Mat Ly, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the federation, on a current visit to Vietnam.

Also present was Nguyen Thuyet, secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

Tran Xuan Bach warmly welcomed the delegation's visit as a contribution to the cooperation and mutual assistance between the working people of the two countries and expressed his joy at the great achievements obtained by the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defence. He renewed Vietnam's firm support for the national reconciliation policy of the Kampuchean party and Government and their constructive initiatives for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea issue free from outside interference. He expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the time-honoured friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among the three Indochinese people.

For his part, Mat Ly expressed sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, Government and people for their great and all-round assistance to the Kampuchean people. He informed the Vietnamese party secretary of the preparations made by the trade unions and the working people of Kampuchea as a whole for the coming 2nd National Congress of the Kampuchean Trade Unions Federation.

**Aid Given to PRK To Construct Party School**  
*BK1605155088 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT*  
16 May 88

Vietnam and Kampuchea have signed an agreement under which Vietnam will give non-refundable aid for the construction of a cadre-training school for the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

Signatories were Pham Sy Liem, deputy minister of the Vietnamese Ministry of Construction, and Ty Keo, head of the Kampuchean General Department of Construction.

The signing ceremony was held here today in the presence of Vietnamese Minister of Construction Phan Ngoc Tuong and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Hen.

**Further on Science Associations Congress**  
*BK1605135988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 12 May 88

[Correspondent's report on the opening of the second congress of Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technical Associations held in Hanoi on 12 May]

[Summary] The Second Congress of Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technical Associations opened in Hanoi on the morning of 12 May.

"Participants in the congress included more than 500 delegates representing 18 scientific and technical associations; 12 preparatory committees for the establishment of professional associations; and five scientific and technical associations from Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and Nghe Tinh and Kien Giang Provinces.

"Attending the congress were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee; and large numbers of representatives of state agencies and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi."

Also attending were representatives of the Associations for the Popularization of Scientific Knowledge in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and the Union of Scientific and Technical Workers and Engineers of the Soviet Union.

Representatives of many embassies in Hanoi were also present.

Following the opening speech by Prof Tran Dai Nghia, chairman of the union central committee, Prof Ha Ngoc Trac, alternate member of the party Central Committee, delivered a report on the union's activities in the past 5 years.

After pointing out the efforts made so far by professional and local scientific and technical associations, his report analyzed the shortcomings and difficulties still facing the union. Prof Ha Ngoc Trac then outlined the future orientations and tasks of the union as follows:

The union will "assist professional and local associations in working out plans for popularizing scientific and technical" knowledge, as well as "in organizing training programs and refresher courses for retired scientific and technical workers and unemployed youths and teenagers."

Regarding their consultative role, the union will "work out regulations governing the union's own consultative role and that of professional and local associations to provide scientific and technical advice needed for the implementation of various state socioeconomic development plans."

In an attempt to promote the application of scientific and technical innovations to production and life, the union will "support and provide funds for the application of potentially good scientific and technical findings and for the establishment of centers for scientific and technical research and application."

"In the field of international cooperation, the union will pay attention to promoting cooperation with the associations for the popularization of scientific and technical knowledge in the socialist community, as well as with overseas Vietnamese's scientific and technical associations and other scientific and technical associations in neighboring and other countries."

Representatives of professional and local associations then read reports on the need for Vietnamese scientific and technical associations to renovate their workstyles and organizations. Next, the participants received greetings expressed by heads of delegations of the Associations for the Popularization of Scientific Knowledge in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and the Union of Scientific and Technical Workers and Engineers in the Soviet Union.

Then, CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh addressed the congress.

Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, evaluated the contributions of the union and pointed out the union's concrete tasks for the days to come.

The congress elected a central committee of the union comprised of 49 members, with Prof Ha Ngoc Trac as president and Prof Tran Dai Nghia as honorary president.

"The congress concluded amid an atmosphere of renovation and great determination of scientific and technical workers to try their best to contribute to the successful implementation of the three major economic plans set forth by the sixth party congress."

#### **People Debate Criminal Procedures Bill**

BK1705070088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] After the Council of State published the Criminal Procedures Bill to solicit the people's views, nearly all localities countrywide have thus far organized debates for the people to give their views on this important code.

The views primarily assert that in the present conditions of our country, it is essential to promulgate the Criminal Procedures Code. Most of the views agree with the arrangement as presented in the bill. As for the contents, many views have focused on the basic principles of criminal proceedings in Chapter 1—especially the principle for determining the truth in a case to ensure the right of all citizens to be equal before law, the rights of the accused and defendants, and the citizens' right to inviolability with respect to their physical body and residence.

From Chapter 2 onward, the views have focused on some major issues and the specific legal items concerning temporary arrest; time of temporary detention and extension of time for temporary detention; the arrest of people; urgent arrest; time for investigation; timing for defendants to participate in legal proceedings; responsibility of investigating, prosecuting, adjudicating, and sentence-executing cadres; and the measures to deal with these cadres in case they violate law. The questions of house searches, inventory of assets, release of detainees, and rehabilitation of reputation for the innocent have attracted the most views.



In Hanoi, as of 10 May, there have been 17 debates held in various districts, precincts, sectors, committees, mass organizations, and economic units for thousands of people to contribute their practical views to the Criminal Procedures Bill. In Ha Nam Ninh, most sectors have organized for cadres, workers, and civil servants to join in state management by giving their views to building the aforesaid bill. The VFF and the Women's Union Executive Committee of Quang Ninh Province have also given many views to Articles 7, 11, 40, and 272 of the bill.

#### Briefs

##### General Tran Hoai An Dies

The VPA General Political Department, the 3d Military Region Command, and the bereft family with boundless grief herewith announce that Comrade Major General Tran Hoai An (alais Tran Huong) passed away at 0800 on 20 April 1988 at Military Hospital No 108 following a serious illness. Born in 1915 in Dien Hong village, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province, Gen Tran Hoai An was deputy political commissar of the 3d Military Region, political commissar of the 300th Military Command, and head of the Officer's Department of the General Political Department; and recipient of Independent Order First Class, Distinguished Military Service Order (First and Third Classes), Military Exploit Order Second Class, Victory Order Second Class, and Resistance Order (First and Third Classes). [Summary] [BK1605154488 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 88 p 1]

##### Minh Hai Party Actions

The Minh Hai provincial party committee has intensively guided party organizations at the district and city levels in rearranging their organizational structures and stepping up criticism and self-criticism in their ranks. Since early this year, the provincial party committee has settled 417 out of the 500 cases involving negativism, dismissed 56 persons from office, expelled 58 persons from the party, and taken legal action against 10 persons. These cases included 54 party committee members at various levels. [Summary] [BK1405145988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 May 88]

##### Ha Bac Insect Control

Along with combating drought, Ha Bac Province is protecting 5th-month spring rice against insects and diseases, especially brown planthoppers and rice blast which are ravaging more than 21,500 hectares of rice. The provincial branch of the Vegetation Protection Department has directly supplied various establishments with more than 46,000 metric tons of insecticides, 28 metric tons of gasoline, 140 metric tons of diesel oil, and 1,020 insecticide sprayers for the control of insects and diseases. [Summary] [BK1405144588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 May 88]

##### Red Cross Aids Storm Victims

The Vietnam Red Cross (VRC) has received samples of the 10,000 mosquito nets and 198,000 meters of cloth donated by the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) to storm victims in the central provinces of Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh. Speaking at a reception ceremony held on Monday [16 May] in the presence of Pierre Andre Conod, head of the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] representation in Vietnam, Dr Do Duc Luong, deputy general secretary of the VRC expressed sincere gratitude to the LRCS for the 98,000-dollar worth donation. [Text] [BK1705094888 Hanoi VNA English 0727 GMT 17 May 88]

##### Planned UNICEF Program

Preparations are being stepped up for the deployment of a programme on the betterment of the life of Vietnamese children and women with assistance from UNICEF. The programme to be implemented from now to 1991 will cover welfare projects for the material and moral life of children and women. Huu Bang in Do Son District on the outskirts of Haiphong has been chosen by the General Department of Statistics as a pilot commune in the collection and processing of data about children's and women's standard of living, more particularly the activities for the benefit of children. After Huu Bang, 12 other communes in various parts of the country will be also chosen for case studies before the full-scale deployment of the programme. At a recent stock-taking conference, Steven Allen, acting director of UNICEF in Hanoi, expressed his satisfaction with the results of the survey in Huu Bang and promised to help accelerate the programme. [Text] [BK1705091088 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 17 May 88]

##### New Oil Drilling Platform

The 18 March Machinery Assembly Enterprise subordinate to the Union of Machinery Assembly Enterprises of the Ministry of Building just finished assembling the second adjustable leg of oil drilling platform No 7 and turned it over to the Joint Vietnam-USSR Oil and Natural Gas Enterprise on schedule. This is considered as an achievement to honor the International Labor Day, 1 May, and Uncle Ho's birthday, 19 May. [Text] [BK1505082288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 88]

##### Guided Tours of USSR, GDR

Hanoi VNA May 16—The Tourist Union of Hanoi, in collaboration with the Vietnam General Department for Tourism and the Hanoi Tourist Company, is organizing guided tours of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. The first tourist flight will leave Hanoi for the Soviet Union on May 26 and for the GDR on June 12. The tour of the Soviet Union will include Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, and that of the GDR will include Berlin, Leipzig, Erfurt and Dresden. The fare and other cost will be paid in Vietnamese dong. According to the tourist agency, hundreds of prospective tourists have registered, mostly retired public employees and members of handicraft cooperatives. [Text] [BK1605153688 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 16 May 88]

## Australia

**Church Aid Reportedly Arming Philippine NPA**  
BK1605094888 Sydney THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN  
in English 7-8 May 88 pp 1, 2

[By Barry Lowe]

[Text] Left-wing insurgents in the Philippines are being funded by donations from unwitting Australian churchgoers.

An investigation by THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN has revealed that aid money provided by the Australian Council of Churches, chiefly from donations to its annual Christmas bowl appeal, is being channeled directly to anti-government guerrillas fighting under the banner of the New Peoples Army (NPA).

The cash is brought to the Philippines as contributions to humanitarian aid projects run by local church agencies sympathetic to the communist rebels.

A proportion of the money is diverted to the insurgents to buy arms, ammunition and other supplies under a formal agreement between guerrilla leaders and the local agencies.

THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN investigation substantiated recent allegations by the Philippines Government, which is locked in a life-and-death struggle with the communist guerrilla movement, that Australian aid money has been helping the insurgents.

The Australian Council of Churches (ACC) provides about \$150,000 annually to aid projects in the Philippines.

According to Philippines informants who assisted our probe, at least one third of this money ends up in the hands of the NPA.

The cash is diverted under a funding formula worked out by local guerrilla leaders operating near the project sites and the project managers, with the active knowledge and approval of the ACC's counterpart in the Philippines, the National Council of Churches.

At the project sites visited by THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in southern Luzon, the "sharing" agreement meant a 70-30 split of allocated funds, with 70 percent of the aid money going to the project and 30 percent directly to the rebels.

Two ministers of the Uniting Church of Christ in the Philippines involved in implementing and co-ordinating foreign-funded projects testified that funds from the ACC had been divided that way.

The two churchmen, who asked not to be identified because they feared communist retribution, said the rebels often made further demands after they had received their initial 30 percent share.

These included the loan of project vehicles to mount attacks against government targets and the appropriation of project food and medicine.

The churchmen agreed to talk to THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN because they objected to this repeated diversion to the insurgents of humanitarian aid funds from abroad.

An aid worker from the southern island of Mindanao, a notorious hotbed of the NPA's 19-year campaign, said rebel leaders there had begun to demand more and more of aid project resources. Often now there was only 40 percent of the money left for the projects, leaving many not viable.

He said some foreign aid organisations, including a major Dutch Protestant Church agency, had withdrawn from the area because of this blatant misuse of their aid.

One of our informants, in southern Luzon, said he had been involved in more than a dozen foreign-funded projects, some with sponsorship from the ACC, which had effectively operated as resource bases for the rebels.

Aid money earmarked for livelihood projects for needy villagers had been paid in cash to rebel commanders.

"The rebels did not have to ask for the money. We were simply told when the funding came through that part of it was theirs," he said.

Philippines intelligence officers claim the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the NPA, receives about \$20 million a year from foreign sources, a large proportion from overseas aid channelled through front groups.

The Philippines National Council of Churches is believed to have been heavily infiltrated by communist sympathisers, largely through a shadowy underground organisation called Christians for National Liberation (CNL).

CNL members are priests, ministers, seminarians, lay preachers and other church workers who support armed struggle as a means of ending social, political and economic injustices in the Philippines.

The Australian Council of Churches provides funding for projects proposed by the Philippines National Council of Churches.

The ACC provides only scanty details about the projects it funds in the Philippines—for "security reasons".



The ACC's executive secretary, Mr Peter Holden, blamed the secrecy on the sometimes hostile attitude of Philippines authorities to the projects

**Aid Said 'Promoting Misery'**

BK1605110288 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English  
9 May 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Aid Used To Buy Misery"]

[Excerpts] The news that up to 60 percent of financial aid sent by the Australian Council of Churches (ACC) to the Philippines each year is being channelled directly to the communist anti-government guerillas of the New Peoples Army (NPA) should be of concern both to Australian churchgoers and the Australian Government.

The money, mostly from donations to the annual Christmas bowl appeal, is used by the NPA to buy arms, ammunition and other supplies to continue its fight to overthrow the government of President Aquino.

The most disturbing aspect of the report on the misdirection of the aid money (which appeared in THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN) was that the money was not stolen or siphoned-off by someone sympathetic to the NPA within the local aid agencies but distributed under a formal agreement between the guerrilla leaders and the ACC's counterpart in the Philippines, the National Council of Churches. [passage omitted]

Officials of the Philippine Government raised the matter with the Australian minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Hayden, last month. Mr Hayden expressed concern at the charges but said he had not been presented with any evidence that Australian laws were being broken.

Mr Hayden conceded that Australian aid organisations could be inadvertently funding illegal Philippines organisations.

The investigations by THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN make it clear that the NPA is being funded on a well-organised basis by a group closely connected with the ACC.

If the NPA were a popular freedom force fighting against a dictator, there could be compelling reasons for Australians to donate to its funding. But, whatever may be the intentions of the leaders of the guerrilla organisation, some NPA groups operating in rural areas of the Philippines are often little more than rural gangsters who prey on the impoverished peasants.

More than 40 million Filipinos still live under conditions little better than those enjoyed by European serfs in the Middle Ages. President Aquino was swept to power on her promises to undertake land reforms and to improve the social conditions of these people.

Australians can help their less well off neighbours by funding aid projects in impoverished areas but we are only promoting misery if we thoughtlessly allow cash aid to be handed out to buy guns and ammunition for Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries.

**Vanuatu Request for Riot Control Equipment Met**  
BK1705054288 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 17 May 88

[Text] Australia has sent riot control equipment to Vanuatu following a plea from the Pacific nation's prime minister, Father Walter Lini. The equipment includes gas masks, tear gas canisters, and launchers.

Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, told Parliament in Canberra that New Zealand was also sending supplies in response to a request from Vanuatu.

The news follows rioting yesterday in the Vanuatu capital, Port Vila, during which 1 person was run over and killed and 10 people suffered minor injuries.

Mr Hawke said the disturbances over a long-running land dispute were very serious and he had spoken by telephone with Father Lini. The Australian leader said the riot control equipment had been sought to prevent further loss of life or property damage and to restore order and he added that the situation today in Port Vila was quiet, but tense.

Shops and offices in the city remained close following the rioting by about 1,000 village people who were protesting at the Vanuatu Government's closure of the corporation which used to administer land leases in the capital. Father Lini has called an emergency meeting of his Council of Ministers to discuss the problem.

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**DATE FILMED**

18 May 1988



